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United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

C. L. ALSBERG, Chief of Bureau.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS. SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 5851-5900.

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., April 30, 1918.]

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

5851. Adulteration of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. 15 Barrels of Gelatin. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8400. I. S. No. 10871-m. S. No. C-723.)

On July 31, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 15 barrels of gelatin, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 12, 1917, by T. M. Duche & Sons, Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was invoiced as "Edible Gelatine."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that glue, containing an excessive amount of zinc, had been mixed and packed with it, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted for pure food gelatin, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that the product contained zinc, an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, which might render it injurious to health.

On August 15, 1917, Charles Townsend & Bro., New York, N. Y., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5852. Adulteration and misbranding of elixir iron quinine and strychnine. U. S. * * * v. John A. Murphy (O'Donnell's Pharmacy). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 8401. I. S. No. 9801-m.)

On October 3, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said District, an information against John A. Murphy, trading as O'Donnell's Pharmacy, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 9, 1917, a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Elixir Iron Quinine and Strychnine," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	16.8
Total alkaloid calculated as quinine hydrochlorid $2H_2O$ (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.55
Sucrose: Present.	
Glycerol: Absent.	

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity, as determined by the tests laid down in said National Formulary official at the time of the investigation of the article, in that said article contained in 1,000 mls 5.5 grams of quinine hydrochlorid, whereas said National Formulary provides that it shall contain in 1,000 mls 8.750 grams of quinine hydrochlorid; and in that said article contained no glycerin, whereas said National Formulary provides that it shall contain in 1,000 mls 300 mls of glycerin; and in that said article contained sugar, which is not mentioned as an ingredient of elixir iron quinine and strychnine in said National Formulary, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the label on the bottle bore the statement, to wit, "Alcohol 29%," which statement was false and misleading in that it represented that said article contained 29 per cent of alcohol, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not, but contained a less amount, to wit, 16.8 per cent of alcohol, and for the further reason that it contained alcohol and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On October 3, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

CARL VROOMAN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

5853. Adulteration of elixir iron quinine and strychnine. U. S. * * * v. Samuel M. Wagner (S. M. Wagner & Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 8402. I. S. No. 10014-m.)

On October 8, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the said District an information against Samuel M. Wagner, trading as S. M. Wagner & Co., Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 8, 1917, a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Elixir Iron Quinine and Strychnine," which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Total alkaloid, calculated to quinine hydrochlorid (2H ₂ O)	
(gram per 100 mls)-----	0.44
Sucrose (grams per 100 mls)-----	32
Glycerol: None.	

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Formulary official at the time of investigation of the article, in that said article contained in 1,000 mls 4.4 grams of quinine hydrochlorid, whereas said Formulary provides that it shall contain in 1,000 mls 8.750 grams of quinine hydrochlorid; and in that said article contained no glycerin, whereas said Formulary provides that it shall contain in 1,000 mls 300 mls of glycerin; and in that in 1,000 mls of the article there were approximately 320 grams of sugar, which is not mentioned as an ingredient of elixir iron quinine and strychnine in said Formulary, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On October 8, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5854. Adulteration of solution of citrate of magnesia. U. S. * * * v. Roscoe D. Pinkett (Benjamin's Pharmacy). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 8404. I. S. No. 10056-m.)

On October 9, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said District an information against Roscoe D. Pinkett, trading as Benjamin's Pharmacy, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, at the District aforesaid, on February 8, 1917, a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Solution of Citrate of Magnesia," which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Magnesium oxid (gram per 100 mils)	0.79
Citric acid (total) (grams per 100 mils)	6.76

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the article, in that it contained in 100 mils of the solution, magnesium citrate corresponding to 0.79 gram of magnesium oxid, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that 100 mils of the solution shall contain magnesium citrate corresponding to not less than 1.5 grams of magnesium oxid; and in that said article contained in 100 mils of the solution 6.76 grams of citrate (citric) acid, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that the article should contain 33.0 grams of citrate (citric) acid in 350 mils of the solution, equivalent to 9.43 grams of citrate (citric) acid per 100 mils of the solution.

On October 9, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5855. Adulteration of solution of citrate of magnesia. U. S. * * * v. Charles E. Lloyd. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 8405. I. S. No. 4701-m.)

On September 26, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said District an information against Charles E. Lloyd, Washington, D. C., alleging that the defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Solution Citrate of Magnesia," which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Citric acid (total) (grams per 100 cc)-----	5.03
Magnesium oxid (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.96

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the article, in that it contained in 100 mls of the solution, magnesium citrate corresponding to 0.96 gram of magnesium oxid, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that 100 mls of the solution shall contain magnesium citrate corresponding to not less than 1.5 grams of magnesium oxid; and in that said article contained in 100 mls of the solution 5.03 grams of citrate (citric) acid, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that it should contain 33 grams of citrate (citric) acid in 350 mls of the solution, equivalent to 9.43 grams of citrate (citric) acid per 100 mls of the solution; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the said article was not declared on the container thereof.

On September 26, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5856. Misbranding of elixir of iron quinine and strychnia. U. S. * * *
v. Roger N. Lusby (Central Drug Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20.
 (F. & D. No. 8406. I. S. No. 2608-m.)

On September 26, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said District an information against Roger N. Lusby, trading as the Central Drug Co., Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 8, 1917, a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Elixir of Iron Quinine & Strychnia," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	23.40
Alkaloids, total (anhydrous) (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.756
Practically all the alkaloid is-----	Quinine.
Iron (as Fe.) (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.814
Glycerin -----	None.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Alcohol 12%, each fluid ounce contains, tincture citrochloride of iron, 24 minims; quinine sulphate, 2 grains; strychnine, * * * glycerine, q. s.," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained 12 per cent of alcohol, 24 minims of tincture citrochlorid of iron, 2 grains of quinine sulphate, and a sufficient quantity of glycerin, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not, but contained 23.4 per cent of alcohol by volume, iron equivalent to approximately 42 minims tincture citrochlorid of iron, approximately 4 grains of quinine sulphate, and no glycerin; and for the further reason that it contained alcohol, and the label on the bottle failed to bear a statement of the proportion or quantity of alcohol contained therein.

On September 26, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5857. Adulteration and misbranding of chloroform liniment. U. S. P. U. S. * * * v. William T. Kerfoot, Jr. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 8407. I. S. No. 4612-m.)

On September 27, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said District an information against William T. Kerfoot, Jr., Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 8, 1917, a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Chloroform Liniment U. S. P.," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Camphor (grams per 100 cc)-----	1.64
Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	63.4
Chloroform (cc per 100 cc)-----	11.34
(minims per fluid ounce)-----	54.4

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the article, in that in 1,000 mils of the article there were 113.4 mils of chloroform, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 300 mils of chloroform; and that in 1,000 mils of the article there were 16.4 grams of camphor, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 700 mils of soap liniment, and that in 700 mils of soap liniment there shall be 31.5 grams of camphor; and that said article contained 63.4 per cent by volume of absolute alcohol, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 700 mils of soap liniment and that in 700 mils of soap liniment there shall be approximately 46.5 mils of absolute alcohol corresponding to approximately 46.5 per cent of absolute alcohol by volume; and the standard of the strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Containing 48% Absolute Alcohol By Volume and 144 Min. Chloroform per fluid ounce," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained 48 per cent by volume of absolute alcohol and 144 minims of chloroform to the fluid ounce, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not, but contained a greater amount of alcohol and a less amount of chloroform, to wit, 63.4 per cent of absolute alcohol by volume and 54.4 minims of chloroform per fluid ounce; and for the further reason that it contained alcohol and chloroform, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol and chloroform contained therein.

On September 27, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5858. Adulteration of chloroform liniment. U. S. * * * v. William H. Phelps (Boyd's Pharmacy). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 8408. I. S. No. 4531-m.)

On October 5, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the said District an information against William H. Phelps, trading as Boyd's Pharmacy, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 9, 1917, a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Chloroform Liniment," which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product contained no camphor.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of the investigation of the article, in that said article contained no camphor, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 700 mils of soap liniment and that in 700 mils of soap liniment there shall be 31.5 grams of camphor; and the standard of the strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On October 5, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5859. Adulteration and misbranding of elixir iron, quinine and strychnine; and chloroform liniment. U. S. * * * v. Charles H. Franzoni (Gilman's Drug Store). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$40. (F. & D. No. 8409. I. S. Nos. 2606-m, 3820-m.)

On September 26, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said District, an information against Charles H. Franzoni, trading as Gilman's Drug Store, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 8, 1917, and January 10, 1917, quantities of articles labeled in part "Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine," and "Chloroform Liniment," respectively, which were adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the "Elixir iron, quinine and strychnine" by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	30.04
Alkaloids, total (anhydrous) (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.492
Iron (as Fe.) (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.229
Phosphates (as phosphoric anhydrid) (gram per 100 cc)---	0.242
Glycerin-----	None.
Sucrose (grams per 100 cc)-----	18.26

Adulteration of the elixir iron, quinine and strychnine was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said National Formulary official at the time of the investigation of the said article, in that in 1,000 mils of the article there was quinine, equivalent to 5.74 grams of quinine hydrochlorid, whereas said National Formulary provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 8.750 grams of quinine hydrochlorid; and in that in 1,000 mils of the article there was approximately 182.6 grams of sugar, which is not mentioned as an ingredient of elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine in the said National Formulary; and the standard of the strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label attached to the bottle regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Alcohol 25% * * * each teaspoonful contains half grain quinine alkaloid, 1 grain Iron Pyrophosphate," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained 25 per cent of alcohol and that each teaspoonful contained one-half grain of quinine alkaloid and one grain of iron pyrophosphate, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not, but contained 30 per cent of alcohol, and each teaspoonful contained approximately 0.27 grain of quinine alkaloid and 1.3 grains of iron pyrophosphate; and the standard of the strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof; and for the further reason that the article contained alcohol, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained thereon.

Analysis of a sample of the chloroform liniment by the said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	53.8
Chloroform (grams per 100 cc)-----	8.16
(minims per fluid ounce)-----	26.4

Adulteration of the chloroform liniment was alleged for the reason that it was sold under and by the name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia

and differed from the (standard of) strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the article, in that in 1,000 mils of the article there were 55 mils of chloroform, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 300 mils of chloroform; and the standard of the strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "144 Minims Chloroform to ounce," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained 144 minims of chloroform to the ounce, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain 144 minims of chloroform to the ounce, but contained a less amount, to wit, 26.4 minims to the ounce.

On September 26, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5860. Adulteration and misbranding of chloroform liniment and adulteration of elixir iron, quinine, and strychnine. U. S. * * * v. Mary A. Clancy (Brunier). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$40. (F. & D. No. 8410. I. S. Nos. 2642-m, 4624-m.)

On October 5, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said district an information against Mary A. Clancy, trading as Brunier, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 8, 1917, a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Chloroform Liniment," which was adulterated and misbranded, and a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine," which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the chloroform liniment by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Camphor (grams per 100 cc)-----	1.83
Chloroform (cc per 100 cc)-----	26.19
(Minims per fluid ounce)-----	125.7

Adulteration of the chloroform liniment was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of the investigation of the article, in that in 1,000 mils of the article there were 261.9 mils of chloroform, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 300 mils of chloroform; and in that in 1,000 mils of the article there were 18.3 grams of camphor, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 700 mils of soap liniment and that in 700 mils of soap liniment there shall be 31.5 grams of camphor; and the standard of the strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding of the chloroform liniment was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Chloroform 144 minims in 1 fluid ounce," was false and misleading in that it represented that said article contained 144 minims of chloroform in one fluid ounce, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not, but contained a less amount, to wit, 125.7 minims of chloroform in one fluid ounce; and for the further reason that it contained chloroform, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of chloroform contained therein.

Analysis of a sample of the elixir iron, quinine, and strychnine by the said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	17.2
Total alkaloid calculated to quinine hydrochlorid (2H ₂ O)	
(gram per 100 cc)-----	0.295
Sucose (grams per 100 cc)-----	20.2
Glycerol: Absent.	

Adulteration of the elixir iron, quinine, and strychnine was alleged for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said National Formulary official at the time of the investigation of the article, in that in 1,000 mils of the article there was quinine equivalent to not more than 3 grams of quinine hydrochlorid, whereas said National Formulary provides that in 1,000 mils of the article

there shall be 8.750 grams of quinine hydrochlorid; and in that in 1,000 mls of the article there was no glycerin, whereas said National Formulary provides that in 1,000 mls of the article there shall be 300 mls of glycerin; and in that (1,000 mls of) said article contained 202 grams of sugar, which is not mentioned as an ingredient of elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine in said National Formulary.

On October 5, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5861. Adulteration and misbranding of chloroform liniment and adulteration of solution of citrate of magnesia. U. S. * * * v. Norville N. Herbert (Herbert's Drug Store). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 8411. I. S. Nos. 9751-m, 2251-m.)

On October 8, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said district an information against Norville N. Herbert, trading as Herbert's Drug Store, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell on February 8, 1917, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Chloroform Liniment," which was adulterated and misbranded, and a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Effervescing solution of Citrate of Magnesia," which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the chloroform liniment by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Chloroform (per 1,000 cc)-----	200
Camphor: Little or none present.	

Adulteration of the chloroform liniment was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of the investigation of the article, in that in 1,000 mils of the article there were 200 mils of chloroform, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 300 mils of chloroform; and in that in 1,000 mils of the article there was not more than a trace, if any, camphor, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 700 mils of soap liniment and that in 700 mils of soap liniment there shall be 31.5 grams of camphor; and the standard of the strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Chloroform Liniment U. S. P. * * * containing * * * 144 min. chloroform per fluid ounce," was false and misleading in that it represented that said article contained 144 minims of chloroform to the fluid ounce, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not, but contained a less amount, to wit, 96 minims of chloroform to the fluid ounce; and for the further reason that the article contained chloroform, and its label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of chloroform contained therein.

Analysis of a sample of the solution of citrate of magnesia by the said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results:

Magnesium oxid (gram per 100 mils)-----	0.54
Citric acid (grams per 350 mils)-----	12.6

Adulteration of the solution of citrate of magnesia was alleged for the reason that it was sold under and by [a] name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of the investigation of the article, in that the said article contained in 100 mils of the solution, magnesium citrate, corresponding to 0.54 gram of magnesium oxid, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that 100 mils of the solution shall contain magnesium citrate corresponding to not less than

1.5 grams of magnesium oxid; and in that in 350 mls of the solution there were 12.6 grams of citric acid, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that in 350 mls of the solution there shall be 33 grams of citric acid; and the standard of the strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On October 8, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5862. Adulteration and misbranding of chloroform liniment. U. S. * * *
v. Mary H. Richardson (S. A. Richardson & Co.). Plea of guilty.
Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 8412. I. S. No. 4618-m.)

On September 28, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said District an information against Mary H. Richardson, trading as S. A. Richardson & Co., Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 8, 1917, a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Chloroform Liniment," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	61.16
Chloroform (cc per 100 cc)-----	9.72
Camphor (grams per 100 cc)-----	4.48

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia (and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia), official at the time of investigation of the article, in that in 1,000 mils of the article there were 97.2 mils of chloroform, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 300 mils of chloroform; and in that in 1,000 mils of the article there were 44.8 grams of camphor, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 700 mils of soap liniment and that in 700 mils of soap liniment there shall be 31.5 grams of camphor; and in that said article contained 61 per cent, by volume, of absolute alcohol, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 700 mils of soap liniment and that in 700 mils of soap liniment there shall be approximately 465 mils of absolute alcohol, corresponding to approximately 46.5 per cent of absolute alcohol by volume; and the standard of the strength, quality, and purity of the said article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it contained alcohol and chloroform, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol and chloroform contained therein.

On September 28, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture,*

5863. Adulteration and misbranding of chloroform liniment and adulteration of solution of citrate of magnesia. U. S. * * * v. George R. Ridgeley (Southern Pharmacy). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$40.
(F. & D. No. 8413. I. S. Nos. 2245-m, 3857-m.)

On October 2, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said District an information against George R. Ridgeley, trading as the Southern Pharmacy, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, on February 8, 1917, a quantity of Chloroform Liniment which was adulterated and misbranded and a quantity of Solution of Citrate of Magnesia which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the chloroform liniment by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Chloroform (cc per 1,000 cc)-----	200
Chloroform (minims per fluid ounce)-----	96
Camphor (grams per 1,000 cc)-----	24.3

Adulteration of the chloroform liniment was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard (of) strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the article, in that in 1,000 mls of the article there were 200 mls of chloroform, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mls of the article there shall be 300 mls of chloroform; and in that in 1,000 mls of the article there were 24.3 grams of camphor, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mls of the article there shall be 700 mls of soap liniment and that in 700 mls of soap liniment there shall be 31.5 grams of camphor; and the standard of the strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label attached to the bottle, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Each Fluid Ounce Contains * * * Chloroform 144 Minims," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained 144 minims of chloroform to the fluid ounce, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not, but contained a less amount, to wit, 96 minims of chloroform to the fluid ounce; and for the further reason that the article contained chloroform, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of chloroform contained therein.

Analysis of a sample of the solution of citrate of magnesia by the said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results:

Citric acid, total (grams per 100 cc)-----	7.01
Magnesium oxid (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.78

Adulteration of the solution of citrate of magnesia was alleged for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the article, in that it contained in 100 mls of the solution magnesium citrate equivalent to 0.78 gram magnesium oxid, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that 100 mls of the solution shall contain magnesium citrate corresponding to not less than 1.5 grams magnesium oxid; and in that in 100 mls of the solution there were 7.01 grams of citric acid, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that in 350 mls of the solution there shall be 33

grams of citric acid, equivalent to 9.43 grams per 100 mls of the solution; and the standard of the strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On October 2, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5864. Adulteration of chloroform liniment. U. S. * * * v. William A. Boyd (Boyd's Pharmacy). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 8414. I. S. No. 4538-m.)

On October 3, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said district an information against William A. Boyd, trading as Boyd's Pharmacy, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the district aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 9, 1917, a quantity of chloroform liniment which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product contained no camphor.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the article, in that said article contained no camphor, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 700 mils of soap liniment and that in 700 mils of soap liniment there shall be 31.5 grams of camphor; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On October 3, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5865. Adulteration and misbranding of elixir iron, quinine, and strychnine. U. S. * * * v. William J. O'Donnell. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 8429. I. S. No. 2229-m.)

On September 28, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said District an information against William J. O'Donnell, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on December 19, 1916, a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Elixir, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Quinine, calculated as quinine hydrochlorid (grams per 1,000 mls),
not more than 3.5.

Alcohol (per cent by volume) 19.8.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said National Formulary official at the time of the investigation of the article, in that it contained in 1,000 mls, quinine equivalent to not more than 3.5 grams of quinine hydrochlorid, whereas the National Formulary provides that it shall contain in 1,000 mls, 8.750 grams of quinine hydrochlorid, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label attached to the bottle, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Alcohol 29%," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained 29 per cent of alcohol, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not, but contained a less amount, to wit, 19.8 per cent of alcohol; and for the further reason that it contained alcohol, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On September 28, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5866. Adulteration and misbranding of chloroform liniment. U. S. * * *
v. J. Louis Krick. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 8430.
I. S. No. 4919-m.)

On September 27, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said District an information against J. Louis Krick, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 9, 1917, a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Chloroform Liniment," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	54
Chloroform (mils per 1,000 mils)-----	152
(minims per fluid ounce)-----	73

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the article, in that in 1,000 mils of the article there were 152 mils of chloroform, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 300 mils of chloroform; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label attached to the bottle, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "alcohol 48%, chloroform 144 min.," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained 48 per cent of alcohol and that each fluid ounce of the article contained 144 minims of chloroform, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain 48 per cent of alcohol, and each fluid ounce did not contain 144 minims of chloroform, but contained more alcohol, and each fluid ounce contained less chloroform, to wit, 54 per cent of alcohol and 73 minims of chloroform; and for the further reason that the article contained alcohol and chloroform, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol and chloroform contained therein.

On September 27, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5867. Adulteration and misbranding of elixir iron, quinine, and strychnine. U. S. * * * v. Fraser J. McDonald (Security Drug Store). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 8432. I. S. No. 10020-m.)

On October 23, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said district an information against Fraser J. McDonald, trading as the Security Drug Store, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, on February 8, 1917, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Elixir of I. Q. S.," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	22.18
Total alkaloids, calculated to quinine hydrochlorid $2H_2O$ (grams per 1,000 mils)-----	5.87
Sucrose (grams per 1,000 mils) (approximately)-----	330.
Glycerol -----	None

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said National Formulary official at the time of investigation of the article, in that said article contained in 1,000 mils, quinine equivalent to not more than 5.87 grams quinine hydrochlorid, whereas said National Formulary provides that it shall contain in 1,000 mils, 8.750 grams of quinine hydrochlorid; and in that said article contained no glycerin, whereas said National Formulary provides that it shall contain, in 1,000 mils, 300 mils of glycerin; and in that in 1,000 mils of the article there were approximately 330 grams of sugar, which is not mentioned as an ingredient of elixir iron, quinine, and strychnine in said National Formulary; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the said article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it contained alcohol, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On October 23, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5868. Adulteration and misbranding of chloroform liniment. U. S. * * *
v. Robert T. Petzold (Harvard Pharmacy). Plea of guilty. Fine,
\$20. (F. & D. No. 8435. I. S. No. 4541-m.)

On October 2, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said District an information against Robert T. Petzold, trading as the Harvard Pharmacy, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 9, 1917, a quantity of chloroform liniment which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Camphor (grams per 1,000 mils)-----	37.58
Chloroform (mils per 1,000 mils)-----	110.7
Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	55.75

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the article, in that in 1,000 mils of the article there were 110.7 mils of chloroform, whereas the said United States Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 300 mils of chloroform; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it contained alcohol and chloroform, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol and chloroform contained therein.

On October 2, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5869. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. 2 Barrels of Gelatin. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8442. I. S. No. 9409-p. S. No. C-735.)

On August 20, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of two barrels of gelatin, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 29, 1916, by W. K. Jahn Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Nebraska, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was invoiced as "XXX Gelatine."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, glue, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the article, and for the further reason that said product contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients composed of copper and zinc which might render the article injurious to health.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, gelatin.

On September 15, 1917, the said W. K. Jahn Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5870. Adulteration and misbranding of oil of birch. U. S. * * * v. 2 Cans * * * of * * * Oil of Birch. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8446. I. S. No. 1101-p. S. No. E-878.)

On August 21, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 cans, each containing approximately 50 pounds of a product purporting to be oil of birch, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 21, 1917, by M. F. Hopkins, Elizabethton, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was invoiced in part as "Oil of Sweet Birch."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that synthetic methyl salicylate had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for oil of birch.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, oil of birch, and for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical account.

On September 6, 1917, the said M. F. Hopkins, claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5871. Adulteration of oats. U. S. * * * v. 1 Carload of Oats. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8447. I. S. No. 1904-p. S. No. E-876.)

On August 13, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one carload of oats, consigned on or about July 12, 1917, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Milwaukee Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained a large percentage of foreign matter, to wit, wild oats, other grains, weed seeds, dust, and chaff, which had been mixed and substituted for oats, the approximate percentage of foreign matter being 25 per cent.

On August 21, 1917, the said Milwaukee Elevator Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to the said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,250, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5872. Adulteration of sardines. U. S. * * * v. 200 Cases of Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.
(F. & D. No. 8448. I. S. No. 1408-p. S. No. E-879.)

On August 21, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 200 cases of sardines, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 10, 1917, by the E. W. Brown Co., Portland, Me., and transported from the State of Maine into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Clyde-American Sardines."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, decomposed sardines.

On October 13, 1917, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5873. Adulteration of chloroform liniment. U. S. * * * v. Thomas E. Ogram (Ogram's Drug & Gift Store). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. No. 8454. I. S. No. 4653-m.)

On October 23, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said District an information against Thomas E. Ogram, trading as Ogram's Drug & Gift Store, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 9, 1917, a quantity of chloroform liniment which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Camphor (grams per 100 cc)----- 1.49

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the article, in that in 1,000 mils of the article there were 1.49 grams of camphor, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 700 mils of soap liniment and that in 700 mils of soap liniment there shall be 31.5 grams of camphor; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On October 3, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$200, the offense charged being defendant's second violation of the act.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5874. Adulteration and misbranding of chloroform liniment and adulteration of solution of citrate of magnesia. U. S. * * * v. Harry S. Pope. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$40. (F. & D. No. 8456. I. S. Nos. 4514-m, 10052-m.)

On October 23, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said District an information against Harry S. Pope, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, on February 8, 1917, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Chloroform Liniment," which was adulterated and misbranded, and a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Effervescing Solution of Citrate of Magnesia," which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the Chloroform Liniment by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	63.24
Chloroform (mils per 1,000 mils)-----	166.1
Camphor (grams per 1,000 mils)-----	12.08

Adulteration of the chloroform liniment was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the article, in that in 1,000 mils of the article there were 166 mils of chloroform and 12 grams of camphor, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 300 mils of chloroform and 700 mils of soap liniment, and that in 700 mils of soap liniment there shall be 31.5 grams of camphor; and in that the said article contained 63 per cent by volume of absolute alcohol, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 700 mils of soap liniment and that in 700 mils of soap liniment there shall be 66.5 mils of absolute alcohol, corresponding to approximately 48 per cent of absolute alcohol by volume; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the said article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding of the chloroform liniment was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Containing 48% Absolute Alcohol by volume and 144 Min. Chloroform per fluid ounce," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained 48 per cent of alcohol and that each fluid ounce of the article contained 144 minims of chloroform, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not, but contained a greater amount of alcohol, and each fluid ounce of the article contained a less amount of chloroform, to wit, 63 per cent of alcohol and 79.7 minims of chloroform.

Analysis of a sample of the solution of citrate of magnesia by the said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results:

Magnesium oxid (gram per 100 mils)-----	0.47
Citric acid, total (grams per 100 mils)-----	5.65

Adulteration of the Solution of Citrate of Magnesia was alleged for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the article, in that the said article contained in 1,000 mils of the solution magnesium citrate corresponding to 0.47 gram of mag-

nesium oxid, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that 100 mls of the solution should contain magnesium citrate corresponding to not less than 1.5 grams of magnesium oxid; and in that in 100 mls of the solution there were 5.7 grams of citric acid, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that in 350 mls of the solution there shall be 33 grams of citric acid, corresponding to 9.43 grams of citric acid in 100 mls of the solution; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the said article was not declared on the container thereof.

On October 23, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5875. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of iodine. U. S. * * * v. R. Clifford Hines. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 8457. I. S. No. 4536-m.)

On October 9, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said District an information against R. Clifford Hines, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 9, 1917, a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Tinct. Iodine," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	77.30
Iodin (grams per 100 mils)-----	4.80
Potassium iodid (grams per 100 mils)-----	3.87

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of the investigation of the said article, in that it contained in 100 mils 4.8 grams of iodine and 3.87 grams of potassium iodid, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that it shall contain in 100 mils of the article not less than 6.5 grams of iodine and not less than 4.5 grams of potassium iodid; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the said article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label attached to the bottle, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Alcohol 94.9%", was false and misleading in that it represented that said article contained 94.9 per cent of alcohol, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not, but contained a less amount, to wit, 77.30 per cent of alcohol; and for the further reason that it contained alcohol, and the label on the bottle failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On October 9, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5876. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. * * * v. 125 Cases of Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8459. I. S. No. 1106-p. S. No. E-882.)

On August 16, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 125 cases of eggs, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped by W. W. Elzea, New York, N. Y., on or about July 31, 1917, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On September 11, 1917, the said W. W. Elzea, claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,929.30, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

CARL VROOXMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5877. Adulteration of elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine, and adulteration and misbranding of chloroform liniment. U. S. * * *
v. James O'Donnell. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$60. (F. & D. No. 8463.
I. S. Nos. 2668-m, 4607-m, 4608-m.)

On November 10, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said District an information against James O'Donnell, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 9, 1917, a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Elixir of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine," which was adulterated, and on February 8, 1917 (two sales) quantities of an article labeled in part, "Chloroform Liniment," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume).....	14.0
Solids (nonvolatile at 100° C) grams per 100 cc.....	27.1
Total alkaloid calculated to quinine hydrochlorid (2H ₂ O)	
(grams per 100 cc).....	0.510
Sucrose: Present.	
Glycerol: Absent.	

Adulteration of the elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Formulary official at the time of investigation of the article, in that it contained in 1,000 mils 5.1 grams of quinine hydrochlorid, whereas said National Formulary requires that it shall contain in 1,000 mils 8.750 grams of quinine hydrochlorid, and in that said article contained no glycerin, whereas said Formulary provides that it shall contain in 1,000 mils 300 mils of glycerin, and in that it contained sugar, which is not mentioned as an ingredient of elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine in said Formulary; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Analyses of samples of the chloroform liniment by the said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results:

	Sample 1.	Sample 2.
Camphor (grams per 100 cc.).....	2.63	2.85
Alcohol (per cent by volume).....	38.04
Chloroform (cc. per 100 cc.).....	24.3	22.1
Minims per fluid ounce.....	116.6	106.1

Adulteration of the chloroform liniment in one of the sales was alleged for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the article, in that in 1,000 mils of the article there were 221 mils of chloroform, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 300 mils of chloroform; and in that in 1,000 mils of the article there were 28.5 grams of camphor, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 700 mils of soap liniment and that in 700 mils of soap liniment there shall be 31.5 grams of camphor; and

the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding of this article was alleged for the reason that the statement born on the label attached to the bottle containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Chloroform 144 minims in 1 fluid ounce," was false and misleading in that it represented that each fluid ounce of the article contained 144 minims of chloroform, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not, but contained a less amount, to wit, 106.1 minims of chloroform to each fluid ounce; and for the further reason that it contained chloroform, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of chloroform contained therein.

Adulteration of the chloroform liniment in the other sale was alleged for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of the investigation of the article, in that in 1,000 mils of the article there were 243 mils of chloroform, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 300 mils of chloroform; and in that in 1,000 mils of the article there were 26.3 grams of camphor, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 700 mils of soap liniment and that in 700 mils of soap liniment there shall be 31.5 grams of camphor; and in that the article contained 38.04 per cent by volume of alcohol, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 700 mils of soap liniment and that in 700 mils of soap liniment there shall be 66.5 mils of absolute alcohol, corresponding to approximately 48 per cent of absolute alcohol by volume; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding of this article was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Alcohol 49 Per Centum, Chloroform 144 Minims in 1 Fluid Ounce," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained 49 per cent of alcohol and that each fluid ounce of the article contained 144 minims of chloroform, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain 49 per cent of alcohol, and each fluid ounce did not contain 144 minims of chloroform, but contained a less amount, to wit, 38.04 per cent of alcohol and 116.6 minims of chloroform to each fluid ounce; and for the further reason that it contained alcohol and chloroform, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol and chloroform contained therein.

On November 10, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$60.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5878. Adulteration and misbranding of jelly. U. S. * * * v. Robert J. Purdy, S. Walter Humphries, and John McMahon (Colonial Conserve Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. No. 8468. I. S. Nos. 6277-m, 6278-m, 6279-m, 6280-m.)

On November 3, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Robert J. Purdy, S. Walter Humphries, and John McMahon, doing business as the Colonial Conserve Co., Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 24, 1916 (4 shipments), from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, of quantities of jelly which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was variously labeled, in part: "Mother Cook Brand Pure Jelly, Grape and Apple," "Mother Cook Brand Pure Jelly, Raspb'y and Apple," "Mother Cook Brand Pure Jelly Currant and Apple," "Mother Cook Brand Pure Jelly Crabapple."

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

The "Grape and Apple":

Solids (per cent)-----	70.71
Sucrose, Clerget (per cent)-----	29.09
Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) (mg. per 100 grams)-----	25.6
Citric acid-----	Trace.
Tartaric acid-----	Negative.
Malic acid (per cent)-----	0.12
Alcohol precipitate (per cent)-----	1.02
Ash (per cent)-----	0.49
Organoleptic test: Flavor very poor. Practically none other than apple.	

Analysis indicates the absence of grape juice or presence of not more than a mere trace.

The "Raspb'y and Apple":

Solids (per cent)-----	65.78
Sucrose, Clerget (per cent)-----	29.80
Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) (mg. per 100 grams)-----	7.4
Citric acid-----	Trace.
Tartaric acid-----	None.
Malic acid (per cent)-----	0.066
Alcohol precipitate (per cent)-----	0.66
Ash (per cent)-----	0.09
Organoleptic test: Flavor very poor. Practically none other than apple.	

Analysis indicates the presence of raspberry juice in only negligible amounts.

The "Currant and Apple":

Solids (per cent)-----	65.39
Sucrose, Clerget (per cent)-----	28.21
Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) (mg. per 100 grams)-----	10.5
Citric acid-----	Present.
Tartaric acid-----	None.
Malic acid-----	None.
Alcohol precipitate (per cent)-----	0.70
Ash (per cent)-----	0.16
Organoleptic test: Flavor very poor. Practically none other than apple.	

Analysis indicates the presence of very little currant juice.

The "Crabapple":

Solids (per cent)-----	62.58
Sucrose, Clerget (per cent)-----	32.96
Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) (mg. per 100 grams)-----	6.2
Citric acid-----	None.
Tartaric acid-----	None.
Malic acid-----	None.
Alcohol precipitate (per cent)-----	0.62
Ash (per cent)-----	0.10
Organoleptic test: Flavor very poor. Practically none other than apple.	

Analysis indicates that crabapple juice is entirely absent or present in mere traces.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance containing practically no grape, or raspberry, or currant, or crab apple, as the case might be, had been substituted for grape and apple jelly, or raspberry and apple jelly, or currant and apple jelly, or crab-apple jelly, as the case might be, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the grape and apple jelly was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Pure Jelly Grape and Apple," appearing on the label, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that the product contained a substantial amount of grape, and for the further reason that it was labeled and branded as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained a substantial amount of grape, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not, but contained practically no grape.

Misbranding of the raspberry and apple jelly was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Pure Jelly Raspb'y and Apple," appearing on the label, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was a raspberry and apple jelly, and for the further reason that it was labeled and branded as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a raspberry and apple jelly, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a product containing practically no raspberry.

Misbranding of currant and apple jelly was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Pure Jelly Currant and Apple," appearing on the label, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that said article was a currant and apple jelly, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it was a currant and apple jelly, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a product containing practically no currant.

Misbranding of the crab-apple jelly was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Pure Jelly Crabapple," appearing on the label, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that said article was a crab-apple jelly, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a crab-apple jelly, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a substance containing no crab apple.

On November 20, 1917, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5879. Adulteration of sardines. U. S. * * * v. 28 Cases and 8 Cases of Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8469. I. S. Nos. 16715-p, 16716-p. S. No. W-197.)

On September 14, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 28 cases and 8 cases of sardines, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Diego, Cal., alleging that the article had been shipped by Stone Ordean & Wells, Duluth, Minn., on or about July 27, 1917, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole and in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal matter.

On October 16, 1917, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5880. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. W. Cooke Walker. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 339-c.)

On August 14, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the health officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against W. Cooke Walker, Laytonsville, Md., alleging the shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 6, 1917, from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been mixed and packed with a substance, to wit, water, which reduced and lowered its quality.

On August 14, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5881. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. Theodore L. Bell. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 340-c.)

On August 17, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the health officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against Theodore L. Bell, Round Hill, Va., alleging the shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on April 19, 1917, and April 24, 1917, from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia, of quantities of milk which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been mixed and packed with a substance, to wit, water, which reduced and lowered its quality.

On August 17, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5852. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. William Waters. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 341-c.)

On September 4, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the health officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against William Waters, Germantown, Md., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 4, 1917, from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been mixed and packed with a substance, to wit, water, which reduced and lowered its quality.

On September 4, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5883. Adulteration of hamburger steak. U. S. * * * v. Theodore W. Beitzel. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 342-c.)

On September 28, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the health officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against Theodore W. Beitzel, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 6, 1917, a quantity of hamburger steak which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it contained an added deleterious ingredient, to wit, sodium bisulphite, which said ingredient was capable of rendering said article of food injurious to health.

On September 28, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5884. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. John W. Mutersbaugh. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 343-c.)

On September 28, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the health officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against John W. Mutersbaugh, Lewinsville, Va., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 13, 1917, and September 19, 1917, from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia, of quantities of milk which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been mixed and packed with a substance, to wit, water, which reduced and lowered its quality.

On September 28, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5885. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. Thomas Bayne. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 346-c.)

On November 9, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the health officer of the said District, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against Thomas Bayne, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the said District, on September 17, 1917, and September 25, 1917, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, quantities of milk which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been mixed and packed with a substance, to wit, water, which reduced and lowered its quality.

On November 9, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5886. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. Abraham J. Minkin. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$30. (F. & D. No. 347-c.)

On November 19, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the health officer of said District, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against Abraham J. Minkin, Duley, Md., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 18, 1917, and September 25, 1917, from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, of quantities of milk which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been mixed and packed with a substance, to wit, water, which reduced and lowered its quality.

On November 19, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$30.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5887. Adulteration of fish. U. S. * * * v. Old Dutch Market, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 348-c.)

On November 15, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the health officer of said District, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against the Old Dutch Market, Inc., doing business at Washington, D. C., alleging that said company did offer for sale and sell at said District, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 13, 1917, a quantity of fish which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed animal and vegetable substance.

On November 15, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5888. Adulteration of beans. U. S. * * * v. Old Dutch Market, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 349-c.)

On November 15, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the health officer of said District, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against the Old Dutch Market, Inc., doing business at Washington, D. C., alleging that said company did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, on October 2, 1917, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of beans which were adulterated.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed animal and vegetable substance, to wit, weevil and dirt.

On November 15, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5889. (Supplement to Notices of Judgment 3869 and 4310). **Misbranding of Buffalo Lithia Water. U. S. * * * v. 3 Cases * * * of Buffalo Lithia Water. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture upon stipulation. Product ordered released on bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 2178 and 2179. I. S. Nos. 10252-c, 10253-c, 10256-c, 10257-c. S. No. 795.)

On December 21, 1910, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said district holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 cases, each containing 12 one-half gallon bottles of a liquid purporting to be a food and drug, to wit, Buffalo Lithia Water, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled in part, "Buffalo Lithia Water—Springs No. 2, Buffalo Lithia Springs Water—Nature's Materia Medica, Buffalo Lithia Springs Water Co., Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that each and every bottle in the cases purported to contain a food and drug, that is to say, a liquid known as lithia water, the said cases and bottles bearing labels as aforesaid, which said labels bore certain statements regarding said food and drug which were false and misleading in that they imported that the liquid contained in said bottles was a lithia water, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain an appreciable amount of lithium, and would not give the therapeutic effect of lithium when a reasonable quantity of the water was consumed; and, further, the said water was not a lithia water or entitled by reason of its ingredients to be so called. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, under the name of lithia water, when, in truth and in fact, it was not a lithia water or entitled to be so called and, further, in that said bottles were labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof.

On March 6, 1911, Rosa C. Goode, et al, claimants and intervenors, filed their demurrer to the libel, which demurrer was identical in terms with the demurrer to the libel filed in the case against Seven cases of the product, which latter demurrer was sustained by the court, and leave granted to file an amendment to the libel. (See N. J. 3869.) On May 3, 1912, a stipulation was entered into by the parties litigant in this case to abide the judgment of the court in the case of *United States v. Seven Cases of Buffalo Lithia Water*, referred to above. (See N. J. No. 4310.) On April 10, 1917, the plaintiffs in error filed their motion in the Supreme Court of the United States to dismiss the writ of error from the judgment of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, affirming a decree of condemnation by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the last-mentioned case, and on the same date the said writ of error was accordingly dismissed. On September 11, 1917, in conformity with the aforementioned stipulation, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered in the case against the three cases of the article, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to the claimants upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100), in conformity with section 10 of the act.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5890. Misbranding of "Murray's Infallible System Tonic." U. S. * * * v. M.I.S.T. Co., a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 5749. I. S. No. 4505-e.)

On December 8, 1915, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the M. I. S. T. Co., a corporation, Toledo, Ohio, alleging the sale and delivery by said company, on or about January 8, 1913, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, under a guaranty that the articles was not misbranded within the meaning of said act, as amended, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Murray's Infallible System Tonic," which was a misbranded article within the meaning of the said act, as amended, and which said article, in the identical condition in which it was received, was shipped by the purchaser thereof, on or about January 28, 1913, from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri, in further violation of said act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product contains mercury (probably in the form of calomel), emodin (probably from aloes), licorice, methyl salicylate, and compounds of iron, calcium, and magnesium. The following were tested for and found absent: Arsenic, sulphur, aspirin, and other salicylates, alkaloids, and iodids.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the wrapper and box falsely and fraudulently represented it as an infallible remedy for scrofula and catarrh, and affections of the blood, liver, and kidneys, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was further alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements included in the circular or pamphlet accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, piles, enlargement of the spleen, leucorrhea, suppressed menstruation, ulcers, and uterine complaints, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 28, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5891. Misbranding of "Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine." U. S. * * * v. Franklin Miles, Charles Franklin Miles, Electa Miles Porter, Lizzie P. Compton, Herman A. Compton, Andrew H. Beardsley, and Albert R. Beardsley (Dr. Miles Medical Co.). Pleas of guilty by Charles Franklin Miles, Andrew H. Beardsley, and Albert R. Beardsley. Fine, \$400. Indictment as to the other defendants nol-prossed. (F. & D. No. 5782. I. S. No. 6086-e.)

On November 12, 1915, the grand jurors of the United States, within and for the district of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, on presentment by the United States attorney for said district, returned an indictment in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid against Franklin Miles, Charles Franklin Miles, Electa Miles Porter, Lizzie P. Compton, Herman A. Compton, Andrew H. Beardsley, and Albert R. Beardsley, trading as Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., charging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on March 10, 1913, from the State of Indiana into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that this product consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of sugar, benzoic acid, arsenic, and the bromids and chlorids of ammonium, calcium, potassium and sodium, colored and flavored.

It was charged in substance in the indictment that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the label of its wrapper falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, and nervous prostration, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was charged further, in substance, that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements included in the booklet accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a restorative in disorders of the nerves, or diseases caused by a deranged nervous system, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 16, 1917, the defendants, Charles Franklin Miles, Andrew H. Beardsley, and Albert R. Beardsley, entered pleas of guilty to the indictment and the said Charles Franklin Miles was fined \$200 and costs, and Albert R. Beardsley and Andrew H. Beardsley were each fined \$100 and costs. The indictment as to the other defendants was nol-prossed.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5892. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. Charles E. McLean (Wallace-McLean Vinegar Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 6158. I. S. No. 11941-m.)

On April 28, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Charles E. McLean, trading as the Wallace-McLean Vinegar Co., Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 27, 1916, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Arkansas, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Simon Pure Brand Pure Apple Cider Vinegar," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results expressed in grams per 100 cc, unless otherwise stated:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	0.33
Glycerin -----	0.12
Total solids -----	1.09
Total reducing matters as invert before inversion-----	0.23
Reducing sugars as invert before inversion after evaporation--	0.20
Volatile reducing matters-----	0.03
Nonsugar solids-----	0.89
Total ash-----	0.30
Insoluble ash -----	0.06
Soluble ash-----	0.24
Alkalinity of soluble ash (cc N/10 HCl per 100 cc)-----	25.6
Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) (mgs per 100 cc)-----	28.0
Total acid as acetic-----	3.86
Fixed acid as malic-----	0.03
Volatile acid as acetic-----	3.84
Color (brewer's scale—1-inch cell)-----	13.0
Color, per cent removed by fuller's earth-----	61.5

Distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid, artificially colored, has been substituted wholly or in part for the product. Also contains added phosphoric acid and ash materials.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances, to wit, distilled vinegar, dilute acetic acid, phosphoric acid, and ash materials had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for pure apple cider vinegar, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement concerning the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, appearing on the label, to wit, "Pure Apple Cider Vinegar," was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers that the article was a pure apple cider vinegar, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it was a pure apple cider vinegar, whereas, in fact and in truth, it was not, but was a mixture of cider vinegar with other and different foreign substances and materials.

On January 4, 1918, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5893. Misbranding of "Imperial Remedy." U. S. * * * v. Imperial Medicine Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 6507. I. S. No. 9451-e.)

On November 27, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Imperial Medicine Co., a corporation, Houston, Tex., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about February 24, 1913, from the State of Texas into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Imperial Remedy," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	37.94
Methyl alcohol: None.	
Nonvolatile matter (by drying at 70° in dry air) (grams per 100 cc) -----	17.66
Nonvolatile matter (by drying at 100° for 2½ hrs.) (grams per 100 cc)-----	12.62
Sucrose by copper: None.	
Reducing matter before inversion, calculated as invert sugar (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.22
Reducing matter after inversion, calculated as invert sugar (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.22
Ash (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.010
Chloral hydrate (Meyer's Method) (grams per 100 cc)-----	2.84
Chloral hydrate (grains per fluid ounce)-----	12.96
Glycerol (grams per 100 cc)-----	11.37
Benzoic and salicylic acids (combined weights) (grams per 100 cc)-----	6.38
Test for alkaloids: Negative.	
Phenol or allied substances: Present.	
Test for cinnamic acid: Negative.	
Mohler's test for benzoic acid: Positive.	
Ferric chlorid test for salicylic acid: Positive.	
Methyl salicylate test for salicylic acid: Positive.	

The sample consists essentially of a hydroalcoholic solution of glycerol, chloral hydrate, phenol, benzoic acid, and salicylic acid. There are 2.84 grams chloral hydrate, 11.37 grams glycerol, and 6.38 grams salicylic and benzoic acids per 100 cc. The percentage of alcohol is 37.94. Nonvolatile matter could not be accurately determined. Copper reducing matters are present but are probably not sugars.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the label of its carton falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for eczema and all diseases of the skin and scalp, abscesses, acne rosacea, alopecia, baldness, carbuncles, catarrh, condyloma, erysipelas, epithelioma, furunculosis, gangrene, leucoderma, lichen scrofulosus, lupus, lupus vulgaris, molluscum, molluscum sebaceum, disease of naevus pigmentosus, neuroma, pemphigus, piles, psoriasis, purpura, rhus poisoning, rodent ulcers, scrofula, scorbutus, syphilitic ulcers, tetter, and variola, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding was

alleged for the further reason that certain statements appearing in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for rubella and chicken pox, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 1, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5894. Adulteration and misbranding of cocoa. U. S. * * * v. Henry V. Stollwerck (Victor Chocolate Works). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10.
(F. & D. No. 6548. I. S. Nos. 20291-1, 21103-m.)

On August 21, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Henry V. Stollwerck, trading as the Victor Chocolate Works, Jersey City, N. J., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 11, 1916, and May 12, 1916, from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, of quantities of cocoa which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was invoiced in part as "Peerless Brand Cocoa."

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Shipment of—	May 12, 1916.	May 11, 1916.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Moisture (100° C.).....	5.60	3.60
Ether extract.....	16.87	17.12
Crude fiber.....	7.33	7.86
Ash.....	8.33	8.80
Water insoluble ash.....	5.36	4.79
Ash insoluble in 10 per cent HCl.....	1.50	2.59

Products consist of cocoa powder, containing an excessive amount of crude fiber and mineral matter.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances, to wit, cacao shells and cacao dust, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for cocoa, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article in each shipment was alleged for the reason that the statement concerning it and the ingredients and substances contained therein appearing on the barrels, to wit, "Cocoa," was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers that the article was cocoa, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead purchasers in the belief that it was cocoa, whereas, in fact and in truth, it was not, but was a mixture of cocoa, cacao shells, and cacao dust, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of another article, to wit, cocoa, and was offered for sale under the name of another article, to wit, cocoa.

On October 15, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5895. Misbranding of "Dr. Belding's Six Prairie Herbs." U. S. * * * v. The Dr. Belding Medicine Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 (F. & D. No. 6562. I. S. No. 2471-e.)

On October 8, 1915, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against The Dr. Belding Medicine Co., a corporation, Minneapolis, Minn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about October 12, 1912, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Arkansas, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Dr. Belding's Six Prairie Herbs," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	3.8
Specific gravity at 25° C-----	1.2764
Solids (grams per 100 cc)-----	76.25
Ash (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.14
Sugar: Present.	
Alkaloids: Present.	

The odor and taste suggest that of highly diluted and sweetened whiskey with a very small amount of some indifferent herb or herbs.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the carton and bottle label falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for pulmonary consumption, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was alleged further in substance that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements included in the circular or pamphlet accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy and cure for consumption in its first stages, when, in truth and in fact, it was not a cure for consumption at any stage.

On October 8, 1915, defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5896. Misbranding of "Dr. E. E. Burnside's Purifico." U. S. * * * v. Charles W. Diffin and Pearl B. Diffin (The Purifico Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 6678. I. S. Nos. 746-k, 747-k, 748-k.)

On May 9, 1916, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Charles W. Diffin and Pearl B. Diffin, copartners, trading as the Purifico Co., Buffalo, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about March 5, 1915, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, of quantities of articles labeled in part, "Dr. E. E. Burnside's Purifico No. 1 or 2 or 3," which were misbranded.

Analysis of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

(1)

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	10.4
Methyl alcohol: Absent.	
Solids (per cent)-----	20.6
Ash (per cent)-----	1.1
Sucrose (Clerget) (per cent)-----	13.0
Reducing sugar (invert) (per cent)-----	2.5
Glycerin (per cent)-----	0.8
Potassium iodid (per cent)-----	0.4
Cinchona alkaloids (per cent)-----	0.14
Chloroform soluble resin (per cent)-----	0.4
Piperine: Present.	
Emodin (probably senna): Present.	
Arsenic: Absent.	
Mercury: Absent.	
Salicylates: Absent.	

(2)

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	9.0
Methyl alcohol: Absent.	
Solids (per cent)-----	20.4
Ash (per cent)-----	0.8
Sucrose (Clerget) (per cent)-----	13.2
Reducing sugar (invert) (per cent)-----	2.4
Glycerin (per cent)-----	0.7
Potassium iodid (per cent)-----	0.6
Cinchona alkaloids (per cent)-----	0.04
Chloroform soluble resin (per cent)-----	0.16
Piperine: Present.	
Emodin: Absent.	
Salicylates: Absent.	
Mercury: Absent.	
Arsenic: Absent.	

(3)

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	14.3
Solids (per cent)-----	20.8
Sucrose (per cent)-----	13.3
Reducing sugar as invert (per cent)-----	3.5
Ash (per cent)-----	0.88
Ash contains calcium, magnesium, chlorin, phosphorus pentoxide, potassium, and sodium.	

Iodids and bromids: Absent.

Valerian: Present.

Piperine: Présent.

Tannic acid: Present.

Ammonia: Absent.

Emodin: Absent.

Arsenic, mercury, and other heavy metals: Absent.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the articles were misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels thereof falsely and fraudulently represented them to be effective as a remedy for cancer, tumor, all forms of goiter, erysipelas, scrofula, eczema, cancers, tumors, salt rheum, and all forms of ulcers, when, in truth and in fact, they were not. It was alleged in substance that the articles were misbranded for the further reason that certain statements included in the booklet accompanying the articles falsely and fraudulently represented them to be effective as a remedy for cancer, tumor, all forms of goiter and all unnatural growths, eczema, erysipelas, scrofula, impurities of the blood, and infections; to remove from the blood all impurities and poisons and to bring all the organic functions to their full efficiency; as a remedy for hopeless and desperate cases of cancer, unnatural growths, and cancerous growths; as a preventive for cancer; as a remedy for all blood diseases; as a cure for cancer of the armpit, cancer of breast and cancer of eye; as a remedy for tuberculosis; to remove cancer; as a cure for cancerous tumor; to remove internal cancer; as a cure for cancer of lip and tongue, cancer of the rectum, cancer of nose, recurring cancer, cancers in abdomen and cancer of face and neck; as a remedy for cancer of bowels; as a cure for fibroid tumor, fibroid tumor of uterus, tumor on shoulder, fibroid tumor on neck; as remedy for fibroid tumor of uterus and rheumatism; as a cure for tumor of bowels, goiter, erysipelas, tuberculosis of glands, eczema, cancer of face and nervous prostration; as a remedy for fistula and as a cure for gall stones, when, in truth and in fact, they were not.

On November 27, 1917, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5897. Misbranding of "Emerald Oil." U. S. * * * v. Moone Chemical Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 6741. I. S. No. 11218-1.)

On July 12, 1916, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Moone Chemical Co., a corporation, Rochester, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about August 20, 1915, from the State of New York into the State of Michigan, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Emerald Oil," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Nonvolatile residue at 100° C. (grams per 100 cc)-----	0.045
Ash: None.	
Oil volatile with steam.	
Polarization direct, 200 mm tube-----	+165.0
Polarization steam distillate, 200 mm tube-----	+186.0
Camphor: Present in large amount.	
Phenol: Present.	
Aromatic essential oil (sassafras): Present.	
Alkaloids: None found.	
Color: Green.	
Nonvolatile oil and glycerine: Absent.	

Sample is essentially a solution of camphor, phenol and essential oil.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on its label falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy or treatment for neuralgias, pimples, sore throats, goiter, tubercular glands, boils, abscesses, carbuncles, felons, fissures, fistula, piles, ingrowing toe nails, gangrene, cancers, and catarrhs, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the further reason that certain statements appearing in the circulars and pamphlets accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as effective for reducing inflammation and swellings, tubercular glands, rheumatic and gouty conditions, swollen veins, and goiter; in the treatment of varicocele and hydrocele; as a remedy for varicose veins, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sore throats, goiter, dog bites, torn or strained ligaments, sprains, ulcers, gangrene, and cancers, and for destroying in the system the poisons produced by the various germs, and as a powerful anodyne for subduing the inflammation and swelling that surrounds every diseased part, whether caused by an injury or infection, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 20, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5898. Misbranding of "M. I. S. T. No. 2, Nerve Tonic." U. S. * * * v. M. I. S. T. Co., a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 6841. I. S. No. 7390-h.)

On April 4, 1916, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the M. I. S. T. Co., a corporation, Toledo, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about April 29, 1914, from the State of Ohio into the State of Michigan, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "M. I. S. T. No. 2 Nerve Tonic," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Total ash (per cent)-----	6.84
Water insoluble ash (per cent)-----	2.31
Methyl salicylate: Present.	
Emodin: Present.	
Aloes: Positive.	
Glycyrrhizin: Positive.	
Alkaloids: None found.	
Chlorids: Present.	
Mercury as mercurous chlorid (per cent)-----	8.12
Reinsch test for arsenic: Negative.	

Sample is a capsule consisting essentially of aloes, licorice, and other plant material, methyl salicylate, mercurous chlorid, and inorganic matter.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements included in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for dropsy, gout, rheumatism, scrofula, erysipelas, cancer, inflammation of the bladder, and varicocele, for all nervous disorders and impotency, and, in fact, for every disease of the nervous system, and as a cure for all nervous disorders, impotency, and, in fact, for every disease of the nervous system, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 28, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5899. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. * * * v. Henry John Barbey (Barbey Fish Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 6980. I. S. No. 10539-1.)

On September 18, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Henry John Barbey, trading as the Barbey Fish Co., Portland, Oreg., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 25, 1916, from the State of Oregon into the State of Washington, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "B-F-Co. Brand Columbia River Salmon," which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was a decomposed product and that approximately 69.2 per cent was unfit for food.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed animal substance.

On October 4, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

CARL VROOMAN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

5900. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. R. M. Hughes & Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 7063. I. S. Nos. 16515-k, 16517-k, 12509-k.)

On February 16, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against R. M. Hughes & Co., a corporation, doing business at Louisville, Ky. and Middleport, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 11, 1914, from the State of New York into the State of Tennessee, and on or about May 20, 1915, and May 26, 1915, into the State of Iowa, of quantities of an article labeled in part, "Capitol Pure Apple Vinegar 40 grain" and "New York State Pure Apple Cider Vinegar * * Diluted to $4\frac{1}{2}$ % Acetic Strength," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results expressed as grams per 100 cc unless otherwise stated:

Shipment of—	May 20, 1915.	May 26, 1915.	Sept. 11, 1914.
Alcohol (per cent by volume).....	1.30	1.65	0.56
Glycerol.....	.20	.21	.15
Solids.....	1.56	1.56	1.64
Nonsugar solids.....	1.25	1.24	1.32
Reducing sugar as invert after evaporation.....	.31	.32	.32
Ash.....	.23	.29	.29
Alkalinity of soluble ash (cc. N/10 acid per 100 cc.).....	26.6	26.8	29.20
Total phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) (mg. per 100 cc.).....	24.0	24.5	17.8
Acidity as acetic.....	4.39	4.33	4.08

The above analyses indicate that the product consists in part of a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar, and is not a genuine cider vinegar.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged for the reason that a substance, to wit, dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in whole or in part for pure apple vinegar 40 grain or pure apple cider vinegar diluted to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent acetic strength, or apple cider vinegar diluted to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent acetic strength, as the case might be, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article in each shipment was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the barrels containing it regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Pure Apple Vinegar 40 Grain," or "Pure apple cider vinegar * * * diluted to $4\frac{1}{2}$ % acetic strength," or "Apple Cider Vinegar * * * diluted to $4\frac{1}{2}$ % Acetic Strength," as the case might be, was false and misleading in that it falsely represented that the article was a pure apple vinegar 40 grain, or a pure apple cider vinegar diluted to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent acetic strength, or an apple cider vinegar diluted to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent acetic strength, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a pure apple vinegar 40 grain, or a pure apple cider vinegar * * * diluted to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent acetic strength, or an apple cider vinegar diluted to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent acetic strength, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a mixture of less than 40 grain, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent acetic strength, composed in part of dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar, and for the further reason that it was

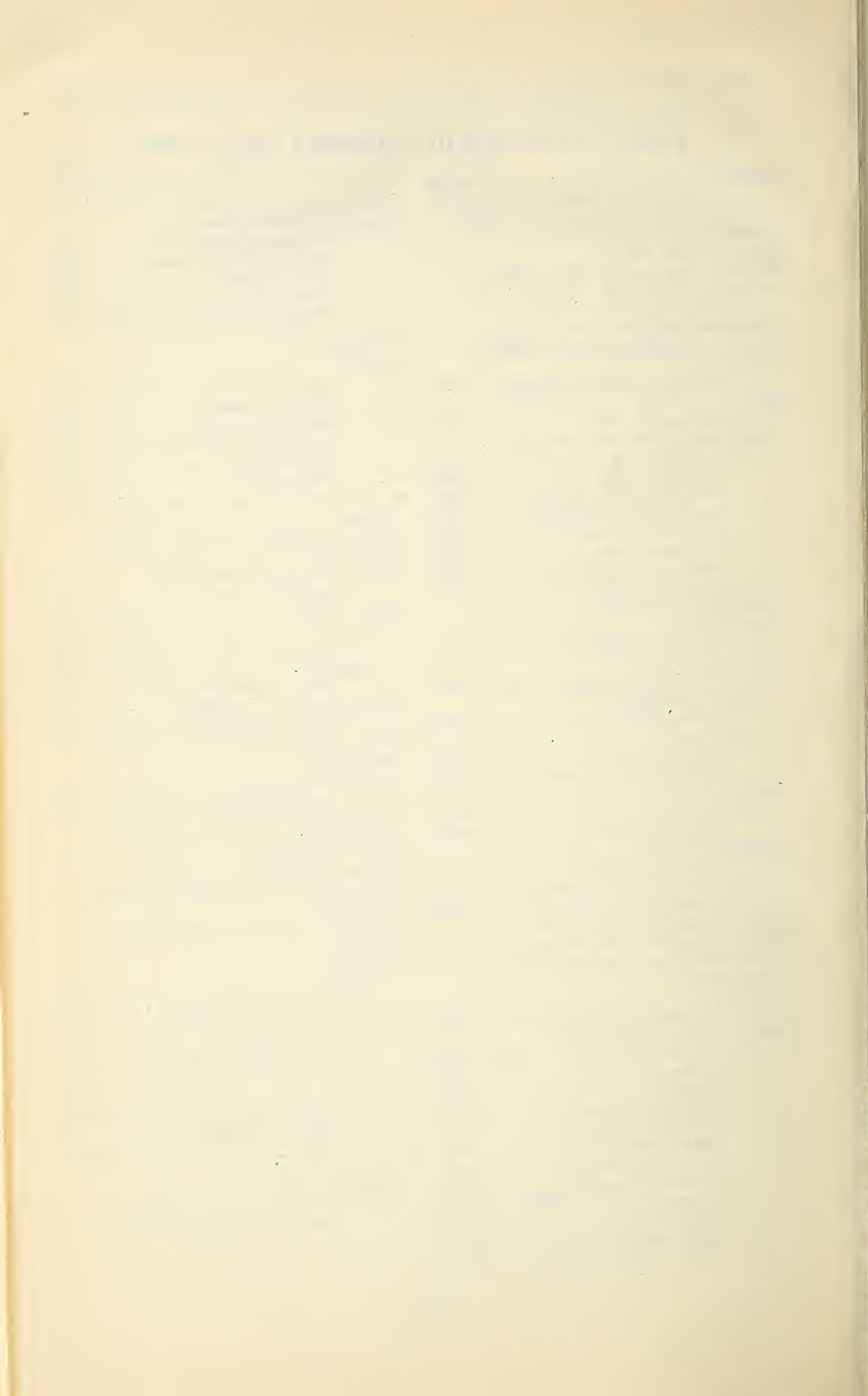
a mixture composed as aforesaid and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, "Pure apple vinegar 40 grain," or "Pure apple cider vinegar * * * diluted to 4½% acetic strength," or "Apple Cider Vinegar * * * Diluted to 4½% Acetic Strength."

On November 27, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

C. L. ALSBERG, Chief of Bureau.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 5901-5950.

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., May 10, 1918.]

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

5901. Misbranding of "Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial Compound." U. S. * * * v. Haltiwanger-Taylor Drug Co., a corporation. Tried to the court and a jury. Verdict of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 7653. I. S. No. 2396-1.)

On October 14, 1916, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Haltiwanger-Taylor Drug Co., a corporation, Atlanta, Ga., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about March 2, 1916, from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial Compound," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Rhubarb (emodin test) : Positive.	
Total solids (grams per 100 cc)-----	38. 22
Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	2. 54
Ash (grams per 100 cc)-----	1. 33
Reducing sugars before inversion (grams per 100 cc)-----	3. 19
Reducing sugars after inversion (grams per 100 cc)-----	36. 40
Sucrose by reduction (grams per 100 cc)-----	34. 94
Morphine (gram per 100 cc)-----	0. 075
Camphor: Present.	
Gelsemium: Indicated.	17
Glycerin and heavy metals: Absent.	

The above analysis indicates the absence of any substantial amount of huckleberry product.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the label of the carton falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for children teething, cholera morbus, dysentery, and all affections of the bowels, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, appearing on its label, to wit, "Huckleberry Cordial Compound," was false and misleading in that it indicated to purchasers thereof that the article contained a substantial and significant amount of a product produced from huckleberries, when, in truth and in fact, it did not; and for the further reason that the statement regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, appearing on the label, to wit, "Alcohol 10%," was false and misleading in that it indicated to purchasers thereof that said article contained 10 per cent of alcohol, when, in truth and in fact, it did not contain 10 per cent of alcohol, but did contain a less amount thereof, to wit, 2.54 per cent.

On April 4, 1917, the case having come on for trial to the court and a jury, after the submission of evidence and arguments by counsel, the following charge was delivered to the jury by the court (Newman, D. J.)

Gentlemen of the jury, the first count in this indictment, which you have heard read, which is found under what is called the Food and Drugs Act, sets out, in the first place what is on the labels on these packages and then it says what is on the carton and what is on the bottles. It says that these statements "were false and fraudulent in this, that the same were applied to said article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchaser thereof, and to create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part, composed of, or contained ingredients or medical agents effective, among other things, as a remedy for children teething, cholera morbus, dysentery, and all affections of the bowels, when, in truth and in fact, said article was not, in whole or in part, composed of, and did not contain, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, as a remedy for children teething, cholera morbus, dysentery, or all affections of the bowels; all of which was and is contrary to the statute."

That raises the question here. It is perfectly clear that if they represented it, as this says, on the cartons and on the labels and on the literature accompanying this preparation and put on it these statements and knew them to be false, they would be guilty under this first count in the indictment. As to its effect on children teething and curing cholera morbus, if they knew, or more than that, if they made them so recklessly as to their truthfulness as to amount to willful fraud or so recklessly, in the language of the district attorney here, who has given a request on the subject, which is correct, if it appears from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that such statement was made either with knowledge that it was not true, or in reckless and wanton disregard of the truth, that it amounts to willfulness, where it was so recklessly and so wantonly made without ascertaining the truth, it would really amount to willfulness, it would be the same as if they knew it, whether they knew it or not. If you believe that in this case and are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt as to these labels and the statements as to the remedial effect of this preparation and the curative effect, they would be guilty on this question, on that count of the indictment and on that branch of the case. Whether he made them believing them to be true, made them honestly and in good faith, and whether he made them knowing them to be not true or so recklessly or wantonly as to their truth as to amount to untruth, and consequently a fraudulent representation as to what was contained in it; that is the question on the first count in the indictment, which you will see, when you read it, recites.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Your honor failed to state to the jury that it not only must be false but fraudulent.

The COURT. I assumed that to be true.

You would have to believe them to be false as well as fraudulent. I was giving the fraudulent character of it. Of course if the statements made on these things are true then there would be no case against them at all, but if you [believe] that they are untrue, they must be false and fraudulent, and if fraudulent, made with intent to deceive or with such reckless disregard of truth and he should know that it would deceive the public. As to the character of the representation made, of course it must be both false and fraudulent, and it must be untrue. If these statements were not untrue there would be no case here at all, of course.

Now, the second count in the indictment deals with the statement as to the amount of alcohol in it. Now in respect to this I instruct you, the only thing I have heard here in connection with this case which seems to me would excuse him, if this quantity of alcohol was misrepresented, is his statement as shown by these calculations he made about the quantity of alcohol in this grape brandy which he was using. I do not believe that would excuse him. I believe the question is whether he materially misrepresented in his label the quantity of alcohol in there. The statute provides that "if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in same package, or if the package fails to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol (among other things) contained therein." Now, I think the statement as to the amount of alcohol in one of these packages of medicine must be substantially correct. You have the evidence about that here and if you believe it is incorrect, I believe on that part of the indictment he would be guilty if there was a material difference under the evidence, or in your opinion from the evidence, between the amount of alcohol stated on the package and the amount contained in the package, I think on that he would be guilty. I think the law holds him absolutely and arbitrarily to stating, with substantial correctness, the amount of alcohol in the package. If he has not done that, as charged in the second count in the indictment, he would be guilty as to that part of it.

Now, the next thing is the use of the words "Huckleberry Cordial" and as to its being a preparation coming from the roots of the huckleberry instead of the berry itself. That is a question, I think, for you to determine, gentlemen. It is largely in your discretion under the evidence. That is, whether or not using a mixture of the root, which he used here, of the huckleberry root, as he says, would be an imposition upon the public, because, as the contention of the case is here, that means the extract or what is squeezed out of the huckleberry itself; that that is the impression it would make on the public. If he knew that or understood that, or if he had good reason to believe that it would create that impression on the public, that it was an extract extracted from the huckleberry itself, and he used an extract from the root, that would be a reason to convict him under the second count. If old Dr. Biggers and this defendant believed the extract of huckleberry root was, over long years, satisfactory to the public for use in making huckleberry cordial, I do not believe he should be convicted on that, but if its use was to make the public believe that it was taken from the huckleberry itself when in fact it was taken from the root, he would be guilty under that head. Both that and the alcohol are in the second count in the indictment; they are both charged. If you find him guilty on either of those two things, the alcohol or the huckleberry cordial, and it is alleged that that name was used to lead the public to believe that it was real huckleberry cordial, made from huckleberries themselves, and was intended to convey that impression. If that was true, that would be a misrepresentation for which he ought to be convicted here. On the other hand, if they truly believed and had a right to believe that an extract from the root was not a thing that would impose on the public and that it was an assistant in the way in which he used it as an astringent, if he believed that it was fairly represented to the public or had good reason to believe that it was fairly represented to the public as huckleberry cordial, then he ought not to be convicted.

Those two things and the remedial qualities of the medicine, whether or not that was a false—the statements made about that, were they both false and fraudulent, as I have stated to you. You will have to believe that, and as to the alcohol, you will find from the evidence here whether there was a material, substantial difference between the amount of alcohol in the medicine or

in this preparation and the amount put on the label, and as to the huckleberry root I have already instructed you.

Now, if you do not believe him guilty on either of these counts, say you find him not guilty. If you believe him guilty on both counts, say you find him guilty. If you believe him guilty on one count and not on the other, so express it in your verdict. You should be satisfied of his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Some evidence has been offered about the good character of the defendant. That goes to the jury to be considered with the evidence in the case, and particularly on the question of intent to do right. It is said that good character, if thoroughly established, is sufficient of itself, in a proper case, to raise a reasonable doubt. It is for you to say whether or not that is true in this case.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. If your honor please, the second count contains two subjects, and if the jury should come to the conclusion, under your honor's charge, that the defendant should be guilty of mislabeling as to the alcohol and not as to the other, should they not specify in the verdict as to which?

The COURT. What do you say, Mr. Alexander, I think so?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Whatever your honor thinks about that.

The COURT. I think so, gentlemen.

Mr. ALEXANDER. There is one matter that your honor has not discussed. Aside from the matter of the huckleberry being made from the root, the cordial, I think the issue in the case is this: That even though they think that the root or extract from the root can justify the use of the words, "Huckleberry Cordial," that that name can not be used when it is insignificant in amount; if that particular item should be there in insignificant quantities that it would be misleading, under the statute, to give it that distinctive name.

The COURT. I do not think so, Mr. Alexander; I have considered that.

The jury thereupon retired, and after due deliberation returned a verdict as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of misbranding as to the amount of alcohol under the second count of the indictment." Thereafter, on April 5, 1917, the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5902. Adulteration and misbranding of tablets, acetyl acid salicylic. U. S. * * * v. Frank W. Briggs and William A. Briggs (F. W. Briggs & Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 7273. I. S. No. 11530-L.)

On May 19, 1916, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Frank W. Briggs and William A. Briggs, trading as F. W. Briggs & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 12, 1915, from the State of New York into the State of Iowa, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "5 Gr. Tablets Acetyl Ac. Salicylic," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the article to be composed chiefly of acetanilid, salicylic acid, sugar, starch, and inorganic matter, with little or no acetyl salicylic acid present.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold as and for "5 Gr. Tablets Acetyl Ac. Salicylic," and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement appearing on the label regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "5 Gr. Tablets Acetyl Ac. Salicylic," was false and misleading in that it indicated to purchasers thereof that each tablet contained 5 grains of acetyl salicylic acid, when, in truth and in fact, it did not, but contained, to wit, an insubstantial and insignificant amount thereof; and for the further reason that the article contained acetanilid, and the label of the package failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid contained therein, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article, to wit, acetyl acid salicylic.

On November 27, 1917, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

5903. Adulteration and misbranding of balsam copaiba. U. S. * * * v. Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5. (F. & D. No. 7305. I. S. No. 2325-L.)

On July 19, 1916, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 7, 1915, from the State of New York into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Balsam Copaiba S. A.," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product did not meet the United States Pharmacopœia tests for solubility and limit of resin (ammonia water test) and that it consisted wholly or in part of African balsam of copaiba.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity, as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the article, in that said Pharmacopœia provides that balsam copaiba should be derived from one or more South American species of copaiba, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was derived in whole or in part from African balsam, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof; and for the further reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard under which it was sold in that it was a product derived in whole or in part from African balsam and was sold as "Balsam Copaiba S. A.," an article derived from one or more South American species of copaiba.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was a product derived in whole or in part from African balsam and was offered for sale under the name of another article, to wit, "Balsam Copaiba, S. A."

On November 23, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5904. Misbranding of "Dr. Carter's K. & B. Tea." U. S. * * * v. S. C. Wells & Co., a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 7338. I. S. No. 3692-k.)

On July 12, 1916, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against S. C. Wells & Co., a corporation, Le Roy, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about June 11, 1915, from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Dr. Carter's K. & B. Tea," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist of senna, liverwort, and wintergreen leaves and juniper berries. Buchu and boneset leaves were also present and possibly uva ursi leaves. No mandrake or sarsaparilla roots found.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the label of its carton falsely and fraudulently represented it as effective for insuring good health and purifying the blood, and as a guaranteed cure for sick headache, urinary diseases, female complaints, general debility, malaria, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver and diseased kidneys, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was alleged in substance that the article was further misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the label of the retail carton were false and misleading in that they indicated to purchasers thereof that the article contained, among other ingredients, sarsaparilla and mandrake roots, when, in truth and in fact, it did not.

On December 3, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5995. **Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. Brocton Fruit Products Co., a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 7376. I. S. Nos. 2309-k, 3334-k, 3341-k.)**

On January 23, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Brocton Fruit Products Co., a corporation, Brocton, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 8, 1915, April 10, 1915, and April 30, 1915, from the State of New York into the State of Georgia, of quantities of an article variously labeled: "Pure Apple Cider Vinegar" or "Russet Brand Apple Cider Vinegar," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results, expressed as grams per 100 cc unless otherwise stated:

Date of shipment-----	May 8, 1915.	Apr. 10, 1915.	Apr. 30, 1915.
Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	1.40	1.61	0.46
Glycerol-----	0.28	0.27	0.23
Solids-----	1.87	2.15	2.09
Nonsugar solids-----	1.43	1.59	1.47
Polarization direct, undiluted ($^{\circ}$ V) (at 28 $^{\circ}$, 26 $^{\circ}$, and 32 $^{\circ}$ C., respectively)---	0.0	-1.8	-1.4
Ash-----	0.32	0.33	0.32
Soluble ash-----	0.27	0.29	0.27
Alkalinity of soluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 cc)-----	22.5	28.1	30.1
Reducing substances after inversion be- fore evaporation-----	0.61	0.76	0.78
Reducing substances after inversion after evaporation-----	0.43	0.56	0.62
Volatile reducing substances-----	0.18	0.20	0.16
Acidity as acetic-----	5.89	5.83	5.69
Fixed acid as acetic-----	0.05	0.02	0.01
Phosphoric acid in soluble ash (mg. per 100 cc)-----	7.6	9.4	7.9
Phosphoric acid in insoluble ash (mg. per 100 cc)-----	12.2	12.0	10.9
Color (degrees, brewer's scale, 0.5 inch)	4.5	3.5	5.0
Color removed by fuller's earth (per cent)-----	29	24	31

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in whole or in part for pure apple cider vinegar, or apple cider vinegar, as the case might be, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article in each shipment was alleged for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar, prepared in imitation of pure apple cider vinegar, or apple cider vinegar, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, pure apple cider vinegar, or apple cider vinegar, and for the further reason that the statement, to wit, "Pure Apple Cider Vinegar" or "Apple Cider Vinegar," borne on the barrels containing the article regarding it and the ingredients

and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was pure apple cider vinegar, or apple cider vinegar, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was pure apple cider vinegar, or apple cider vinegar, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a product composed in whole or in part of dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar.

On November 27, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5906. Misbranding of "Bethesda Natural Mineral Spring Water." U. S. * * * v. Bethesda Mineral Spring Co., a corporation. Tried to the court and a jury. Verdict of guilty. Fine, \$200 and costs. (F. & D. No. 7377. I. S. No. 14544-k.)

On July 15, 1916, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Bethesda Mineral Spring Co., a corporation, Waukesha, Wis., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about July 7, 1915, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Michigan, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Bethesda Natural Mineral Spring Water," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Ions.	Milligrams per liter.
Silica (SiO_2)	22.4
Sulphuric acid (SO_4)	101.7
Bicarbonic acid (HCO_3)	359.9
Nitric acid (NO_3)	66.4
Chlorin (Cl)	21.8
Calcium (Ca)	101.2
Magnesium (Mg)	46.3
Potassium (K)	19.4
Sodium (Na) by difference	
	739.1
Hypothetical combinations.	
Sodium nitrate (NaNO_3)	71.7
Magnesium nitrate ($\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$)	16.9
Magnesium chlorid (MgCl_2)	29.3
Magnesium sulphate (MgSO_4)	127.4
Magnesium bicarbonate ($\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$)	62.0
Calcium bicarbonate ($\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$)	409.4
Silica (SiO_2)	22.4
	739.1

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on its label falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for all kidney diseases, Bright's disease, diabetes, torpid liver, dyspepsia, insomnia, calculi, and nervous prostration, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 26, 1917, the case came on for trial. At the conclusion of the introduction of testimony the following colloquy upon the relevancy of the evidence respecting the radioactivity of the product took place between the court and counsel:

The COURT. The case, in my judgment, is in a narrow compass. I will say to you, freely, the evidence on this radioactivity business is not, in my judgment, relevant to the issues.

Mr. SAWYER. That is my position in the matter.

The COURT. Let us assume that the medical profession has experimented on this phase, the Government is not denying that this water has radioactivity. Let us assume the Government can not, and does not profess to deny the presence of radioactivity in all waters, and, as the learned gentlemen tell us, it is present almost everywhere.

Mr. JACOBSON. In varying amount.

The COURT. Yes, in varying amount. Now, there is definite testimony respecting the maximum figures of radioactivity in waters. As against that the testimony respecting this particular water shows it to be infinitesimal. Assuming it is more than infinitesimal, when we are speaking of matters measured in very small quantities, it may be larger than that possessed by other waters. There is no testimony here respecting the possession by waters that are radioactive of therapeutic qualities justifying the putting out of the labels.

Mr. JACOBSON. We have not put that on the labels.

The COURT. No; I know you have not. The label here must be justified. When I stated this morning that assuming that the medical profession, by working on this, had some idea there was such a thing as radioactivity, the mere conjectural possibility that that may enter into therapeutic qualities is not sufficient to assert that because of the presence of radioactivity it has those therapeutic qualities justifying the assertion that for that same reason it is curative.

Mr. JACOBSON. I do not contend that.

The COURT. Then it has no place in it.

Mr. JACOBSON. I am not so sure of that.

The COURT. I am quite sure of it. By that I mean the jury here is not at liberty to reach a conclusion that this label squares with the therapeutic fact. That is what this jury must find: That this label squares with a therapeutic fact, and the jury can not find that merely because of possible conjectures that may be indulged in because of this substance, radioactivity, or this quality, radioactivity.

Mr. JACOBSON. Not that standing alone.

The COURT. That does stand alone.

Mr. JACOBSON. There are other facts in this case.

The COURT. No, there is no suggestion until to-day of this matter of radioactivity, this phase of radioactivity. There is no suggestion that radioactivity is a quality or a drug or a thing that acts in combination with ordinary known salts producing rather mysterious therapeutic results.

Mr. JACOBSON. There is nothing mysterious, your honor, in the fact that the testimony proves conclusively that cures have resulted from the use of this water—nothing conjectural.

The COURT. Nothing mysterious. There may be something about it that would arouse skepticism. The defendant's testimony is entirely reconcilable with the Government's testimony. The defendant's testimony with respect to alleged cures that have been made is not responsible to the Government's case, which is that this label is not a true label. The Government, as I stated informally in the discussion to-day, might well concede of this water the medical result that it might concede of a bottle of pure orange juice.

Thereafter, the case having been argued by counsel, the following charge was delivered to the jury by the court (Geiger, D. J.):

Gentlemen of the jury, this case comes before the court upon an information filed by the Government against the defendant corporation, and rests upon what is commonly known as the Pure Food and Drugs Act. That act was passed some years ago, and aims to reach the cases of transportation in interstate commerce of adulterated or misbranded foods and drugs. The Government of the United States, in its sovereign field, ordinarily has nothing to do with cases of fraud arising between citizens, but under the Constitution Congress has the power to pass laws regulating interstate commerce, and this law, speaking generally and broadly, grows out of the exercise of that power on the part of Congress. The law, both as to food and drugs, aims to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce as to foods adulterated or misbranded, and as to drugs, those which are misbranded. That is not the whole scope of the law, but it is all we need consider here.

Now, at the outset, gentlemen, it will be well for you to get into your minds the real purpose of this law, and it is, in substance, this: That Congress aims by its provisions to prevent the shipment in interstate commerce of foods or drugs that have been misbranded or adulterated, with the idea that those things, when done, are deceptive and misleading. That is a wholesome policy of this statute, and it is a high purpose which Congress aims to attain through its enactment; and the bounden duty rests upon courts and juries and every administrator of this law to see to it that this high purpose and the integrity of this purpose and the spirit of this purpose is in no essential impeached or impugned.

That you may take, gentlemen, as the background, upon which this evidence that has been introduced here in court may be used for the purpose on your part to paint the real picture of this case, or, putting it in another figurative way, it is the screen upon which the evidence which has been introduced here shall be thrown, with the idea that you can determine what sort of a picture it makes.

It is charged in the case, and that is an admitted fact, that the defendant corporation, in July, 1916, made a shipment of Bethesda water from Waukesha to Detroit; and it is charged, in substance, that that shipment was a shipment of a drug, or so intended, and that it was misbranded within the meaning of this provision of the Food and Drugs Act relating to what shall mean misbranding as to drugs: "If the package or label or bottle shall contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of any such articles or any ingredients or substances contained therein which is false and fraudulent."

It is further a conceded fact in the case that the shipment containing many bottles of water was, as to each bottle, accompanied upon the bottle by a label which has been introduced in evidence and frequently referred to, which I will again read to you:

"Bethesda: For all kidney diseases, Bright's disease, diabetes, torpid liver, dyspepsia, insomnia, calculi and nervous prostration.

"Directions: Drink freely first ten days not less than six glasses per day."

There are certain other matters upon the label that are not for the present, if at all, essential. So the case comes before us as one charging, in substance and briefness, that this operated as a misbranding of the article which was then shipped as was conceded.

At the outset, gentlemen, the question is submitted to you, and it is for your consideration, as has been correctly said, largely in the light of good sense, as to what this label means; and you are to test that out by taking the language of it and imparting to that language the meaning of the words, singly and together, that would be conveyed to you as ordinary men; not as men who are skilled in medical, chemical, or pharmaceutical science, capable of making nice distinctions or nice discriminations, but rather the meaning that comes to you as ordinary men unskilled but seeking, we will assume, some sort of remedy or remedial help for the afflictions that flesh is heir to. Now, in that connection you should examine this language in the light of the purpose of this law, which is to protect humankind against the consequences of human weakness, or human frailty, of human credulity or the disposition to believe, or of human gullibility. You should examine it in the light of the disposition of the ordinary humankind to wish to believe in the potency of remedial agents to relieve them from ills from which they are actually or conceivably suffering.

Now, taking those general guides, ask yourself the question, as men of ordinary sense, well disposed, but disposed in the interests of getting curative agents: What does this label mean? Is it intended to induce and inculcate on the part of one so circumstanced and so disposed the idea that the article to which this is attached is the article which he desires for the purpose for which he desires it? In other words, is this, to the ordinary man, a representation that this, as a drug, will cure these diseases, that it is a drug which he is invited and urged to take for that purpose, and inculcate in him the reasonable belief and the expectation that if taken it will be productive of such results? That is a question addressed to you peculiarly as men of ordinary sense, ordinary affairs of life, men capable of understanding human conduct and the motives which prompt men to believe or to act. In that connection you have the right to take into consideration certain evidence in the case respecting the changes that have been made upon labels used by the defendant in this case. If you find it to be the fact, as I believe you can, that a former label used the word "cure," you have a right to consider why the change was made, and why no other change was made than merely from the word "cure" to the word "for." In other words: Whether that is not merely a colorable change designed for the purpose of leaving the statements at best equivocal, possibly of one or two constructions, and upon that determine whether in any event the statement upon the label, the label itself, is not a misleading label. It is my judgment, gentlemen—a judgment which is not binding upon you, but the fact is for you to find—that this label does mean, and is intended to mean, that this article is curative.

The next question which arises in the case is: If you find that to be the meaning of the label, is it false? Putting it in another way: You must answer, upon the testimony in this case, whether or not the label is true in the sense that this article, Bethesda water, is a cure, one to be accepted by the ordinary

man who has the opportunity to purchase it, acting upon his own desire to help himself, whether when he does that he, in fact, is getting a remedy, something that will cure him, upon the basis of probabilities, of the ailment whereof he suffers or conceives himself to suffer.

Now, gentlemen, this branch of the case involves these possibilities, upon the evidence here: I think there is a general concurrence among the witnesses that there are no known drugs which are or can be accepted as cures for these various diseases; and if you agree with that testimony it is my judgment that you should reach the conclusion, upon this branch of the case, that this is a false label; and that conclusion should not be deterred merely by the possibility upon the evidence that this water, or any water, may be a helpful adjunct in the treating of disease. You, as men of sense, required no testimony from witnesses, expert or otherwise, to reach the conclusion that in the treatment of all diseases, speaking generally, good water is helpful; that it is necessary. But that is a long way from importing truth into this label as a representation of the virtues of a drug. It has been said here during argument that the mere fact that a professional man, or nonprofessional man, comes here upon the stand and asserts that he used this water and that it cured him does not make a true label out of this. The law exacts, in the carrying on of its high purposes, that the label should square—should cover not only the package, but the ascertainable truth respecting its contents; and, as I shall indicate to you later, this law is not to be frustrated or to be made uncertain of application, it is not to be regarded as being without standards, merely because as to any ingredients, food, drugs, liquids, or solids, an individual may be able, truthfully, to say that it was helpful to him. I say to you that if that were so it would be possible at all times to bring into the realm of drugs the commonest foods or liquids, and permit advertising as such. Upon this branch of the case, gentlemen, you are not obliged to take professional opinion upon either side of it. If, for example, the testimony satisfies you that this water, so far as its qualities are ascertainable by scientists, by men who, so far as you and I are concerned, are the only ones that can tell us what is in it, is an article open to everybody, ascertainable, as was said here, by going down to Lake Michigan—you are not required to believe that it is possible to label that as a drug and not offend against the Pure Food and Drugs Act.

There must be to you, as men of sense, if this law is to have any potency, some method of ascertaining, in the light of good sense, as to what the truth is respecting any article which is subject of review under this law; and it is not to be regarded as open to doubt just because there are mere possibilities connected with its use, just because, as a general proposition, the real qualities of the thing are ascertained through use rather than through antecedent analysis. I say that to you in connection with the testimony given on behalf of the defendant to the effect that the curative properties of this water can not be known except through use. Now, gentlemen, broadly speaking, that is true of any article. There is no way of conjecturing, even five minutes ahead, as to what the effect of any article or any movement is going to be in this world. But it does not apply to you, as jurors, as men of good sense, to say, in a case where an article is shown to have certain definite proportions of a drug, of a chemical, or of a mineral, that you can form no practical idea in advance as to whether it has any curative effect. The illustrations that were given here on the argument are in mind, and they are such as were given by the court during the taking of the testimony, either in your presence or in your absence, as to the proper method of applying the testimony and analyzing it in this case.

The case is one of the misbranding of a drug. The Government is not concerned here with litigating or attempting to litigate the quality of this water as a water. The Government is not concerned in this case with denying, absolutely, that this water may not have some curative effect. That is not in the case at all. It is a case, pure and simple, of determining whether, upon the known facts of this water, respecting it, there is any justification for the breadth of label which appears upon that bottle.

If upon all the consideration you can give to the evidence you reach the conclusion, gentlemen, that this is a true label, that ends this case, and your verdict is for the defendant. But if you find, as in my judgment you should find, upon the evidence here, that it is not a true label, you will advance to the consideration of the question which is in the case as to whether it is a fraudulent label.

It is not easy, gentlemen, to give you a ready definition of what is meant by "fraudulent"; but there are some things that I can say to you by way of guiding you a little bit.

To say that this is a fraudulent label does not mean that the one who put it out, or the defendant corporation, as between itself and the individual who bought a bottle of this water, had a personal malicious scheme or design to get money out of it. It does not mean that at all. It means, in connection with the fact of untruth, one or all of these various things: Did the defendant know that this label was false? Second, if it did not know that it was false, did it know that it was not true? And, third, in any event was the defendant reckless about this; was the defendant in a position where it said: "I don't know whether it is true or false, but I am going to put it out anyway?" Now, it may cover any one of those situations. It is the idea of practicing a deception through a statement, through a practice, through an act which, in the light of attending circumstances, shows that the one who made the statement, or committed the act, ought to have known better, producing damage by deceiving somebody; and therefore a mere open or reckless disregard of the truth may constitute fraud just as much as a personal malicious design to do an act that hurts another.

Those, gentlemen, are the three branches of the case. The case is criminal in form, and there is attendant upon the defendant what, in other cases I have indicated to you: The presumption of innocence which remains with the defendant until the proof satisfies you beyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused.

In connection with the matter of a reasonable doubt I deem it my duty upon the evidence here to state to you a little more fully matters that I have referred to in other cases: That that is not a whimsical doubt, it does not mean a doubt which you work yourselves up to believe or to entertain; it does not mean that you recognize, as, for example, in this case, the mere possibility that somebody had been cured, as he believed, by this water. That does not introduce into the case a doubt such as you are bound to entertain. Those are possibilities which would arise under this law if plain water were advertised as having therapeutic qualities; men might believe that plain water, that orange juice, had cured them of diseases, doctors might testify that was true, but that sort of testimony is not binding upon jurors who are called upon to exercise their good sense, who are called upon to recognize, as I think you must, that there is a distinction between things which are drugs and things which are not drugs. Therefore, in the consideration of this case, the mere fact that professional men indulge in hypotheses, in conjecture, does not inject a doubt into this case respecting the status of the article which is here for examination solely with a view of ascertaining the one fact: Whether the label that is attached to it is a true label.

Now, gentlemen, the case is an important one to the Government in the light of the purposes of this law, because this law, in situations of this kind, must be administered, and the applicability of that law to a set of facts must depend upon the view that 12 men will take of it. It does not, in any event, prohibit or aim to prohibit the use by any person in interstate commerce of a true label. Upon this question I will add, respecting the fraudulent character of this label: I think a good way for you to test it out would be this: If you reach the conclusion that the label is false, what opportunity was open [to] the defendant to find out whether he was justified in using this sort of a label? What are the probabilities, had the defendant taken the trouble to do so, to make inquiry generally at those sources where inquiry would be made and probably could be answered, as to whether this sort of a label is justified? On behalf of the defendant, of course, the case is important, and he should not be adjudged guilty of this offense unless the evidence so satisfies you. The case involves nothing respecting the attitude of the Government toward this water, dealing with the water according to its true merit.

Your verdict in the case will be "Guilty" or "Not guilty," as you find the fact to be.

The jury thereupon retired, and after due deliberation returned, on December 1, 1917, a verdict of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5907. Adulteration of ketchup. U. S. * * * v. The Naboth Vineyards, a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 7693. I. S. No. 11545-1.)

On January 23, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against The Naboth Vineyards, a corporation, Brocton, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 5, 1916, from the State of New York into the State of Nebraska of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Brite Mawnin Brand Pure Tomato Catsup," which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product was partially decomposed.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed vegetable substance.

On November 13, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5908. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. * * * v. Drane Commission Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 7627. I. S. 3554-1.)

On May 28, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Drane Commission Co., a corporation, Jacksonville, Fla., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 27, 1916, from the State of Florida into the State of New York, of a quantity of eggs which were adulterated.

An examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed approximately 95 per cent spots.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed animal substance.

On December 8, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5909. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Roberts Cotton Oil Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$150 and costs. (F. & D. No. 7765. I. S. No. 19099-1.)

On March 19, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Roberts Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, doing business at Memphis, Tenn., and Cairo, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 7, 1915, from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of an article labeled in part "Macado Cottonseed Meal," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Crude fiber (per cent)-----	13.00
Protein (N×6.25) (per cent)-----	35.3
Nitrogen (per cent)-----	5.66

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement borne on the tag attached to the sacks, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Guarantees this Macado Cottonseed Meal to contain * * * not less than * * * 41.0 per cent of crude protein, not more than 12.0 per cent of crude fiber," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 41 per cent of crude protein and not more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 41 per cent of crude protein and not more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 41 per cent of crude protein and more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, to wit, approximately 35.3 per cent of crude protein and approximately 13.0 per cent of crude fiber.

On November 15, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$150 and costs. Before sentence was imposed, a colloquy, in part as follows, took place between the court (Humphreys, D. J.) and counsel for the defendant company:

THE COURT. Protein is the value of the feed, and the higher the protein the better results you can get in the sale. The purpose of branding is to make it sell; the purpose of the Act is to protect the consumer, and see that he is not defrauded in buying something branded which is less than the branding calls for. You see how helpless the consumer is.

MR. WESTBROOK. We contend it is not our act; it is the act of the man whose tags we placed on the feed. We sold him so much cottonseed meal already manufactured. He gave shipping instructions. We take the position that after we placed the tag, it is his act; not ours.

THE COURT. I would not think so; I think you are responsible for the branding. That is all there is in the case. You see, the farmer is the man who uses this stuff, and we get a great deal more of it from the mixed producer than we do from the cottonseed man. The man who uses this feed is absolutely helpless. He would have to drive miles, and pay the fee for analysis which would inform him what he is buying. The manufacturer has a chemist in his employ and he knows—he can know, and if there is any degree of doubt about it, he must take care of that when he brands, and give the consumer benefit of the doubt. If you say that it runs from 35 to 41 per cent, then to be safe you should brand 35, and not 41.

I can see how a manufacturer who wants to help his customer might be led into this, but perhaps if you did not do it you would lose your customer, so it is you at last that is getting the benefit of the advertisement of 41 per cent protein; that is a pretty high grade.

MR. WESTBROOK. Your Honor, we do not get the benefit; the fellow who bought it; his name is on the tag, "J. M. McDonald——"

THE COURT. You can save yourself easier—don't put it on there.

5910. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 7800. I. S. No. 12003-m.)

On May 8, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, doing business at Jackson, Miss., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 9, 1916, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Louisiana, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Prime C. S. Meal," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Protein (per cent)-----	36.38
Fat (per cent)-----	5.79
Crude fiber (per cent)-----	12.93

The above analysis shows this product to contain less than 38.60 per cent protein, less than 7.50 per cent fat, and more than 12.00 per cent crude fiber.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement borne on the tags attached to the sacks, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis, Protein 38.60, Fat 7.50 * * *, Fibre 12.00," was false and misleading in that it represented that said article contained not less than 38.60 per cent of protein, not less than 7.50 per cent of fat, and not more than 12 per cent of fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 38.60 per cent of protein, not less than 7.50 per cent of fat, and not more than 12 per cent of fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did, to wit, 36.38 per cent of protein, 5.79 per cent of fat, and 12.93 per cent of fiber.

On November 15, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5911. Adulteration and misbranding of apple juice. U. S. * * * v. Brocton Fruit Products Co., a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 7803. I. S. No. 12120-1.)

On February 16, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Brocton Fruit Products Co., a corporation, Brocton, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 21, 1915, from the State of New York into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Apple Juice," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Bottles -----	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc) --	1. 31	1. 37	1. 29	1. 30
Reducing sugar direct as invert (grams per 100 cc) -----	2. 95	3. 24	3. 49	3. 58
Reducing sugar after inversion as invert (grams per 100 cc) -----	9. 12	9. 09	9. 06	9. 10
Sucrose (by copper) (grams per 100 cc) --	5. 86	5. 56	5. 29	5. 24
Total sugars (grams per 100 cc) -----	8. 81	8. 80	8. 78	8. 82
Ash in nonsugar solids (per cent) ----	10. 0	9. 5	10. 0	10. 7

The results of analysis show that the product is a fermented apple juice which has been diluted and sweetened with sugar.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a fermented apple juice which had been diluted and sweetened, had been substituted in whole or in part for pure apple juice, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Apple Juice," was false and misleading in that it represented that said article was pure apple juice, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was pure apple juice, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a product composed in whole or in part of fermented apple juice which had been diluted and sweetened.

On November 27, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

5912. Adulteration of horse beans. U. S. * * * v. 491 Sacks of Horse Beans. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture as to portion of product. Good portion released. Unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 7810. I. S. No. 12033-m. S. No. C-579.)

On October 30, 1916, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 491 sacks of horse beans, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 10, 1916, by Adolph Koshland, San Francisco, Cal., and transported from the State of California into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On October 23, 1917, the said Adolph Koshland, claimant and owner of the product, having appeared and arranged with a duly authorized representative of the United States, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered as to the 21 adulterated bags of the product, and it was ordered by the court that the article should be reinspected and, in pursuance of said agreement, said reinspection having been made and all of the product except 21 bags having been found to be not adulterated and having been released to said claimant, that said unfit portion should be destroyed by the United States marshal,

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5913. Misbranding of spring water. U. S. * * * v. West Baden Springs Water Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 7814. I. S. No. 11359-1.)

On December 15, 1917, the Grand Jurors of the United States within and for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, upon presentment by the United States attorney for said district, returned an indictment in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid against the West Baden Springs Water Co., a corporation, West Baden, Ind., charging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on November 24, 1915, from the State of Indiana into the State of Ohio, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "West Baden Sprudel Spring Water," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

	Grams per liter.		Grams per liter.
Sulphuric acid (SO_4).....	64.64	Sodium chlorid (NaCl).....	2.633
Carbonic acid (CO_3).....	None.	Sodium sulphate (Na_2SO_4).....	61.467
Bicarbonic acid (HCO_3).....	0.177	Magnesium sulphate (MgSO_4)....	27.444
Chlorin (Cl).....	1.597	Calcium sulphate (CaSO_4).....	1.665
Calcium (Ca).....	0.548	Calcium bicarbonate ($\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$)	0.235
Magnesium (Mg).....	5.544		
Potassium (K).....	} by difference.....		
Sodium (Na).....			
Total.....	93.444	Total.....	93.444

Misbranding of the article was charged in the indictment for the reason that the statements borne on the labels of the bottles regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "West Baden Sprudel Spring Water" and "Fortified with some of the natural products of the water from the famous West Baden Sprudel Spring No. 7," were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was genuine sprudel spring water and that it was fortified with some of the natural products of the water from the famous West Baden Sprudel Spring No. 7, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not genuine sprudel spring water and was not fortified with some of the natural products of the water from the West Baden Sprudel Spring No. 7, but was a water other than genuine sprudel spring water and contained added salts not obtained from the West Baden Sprudel Spring No. 7. It was further charged in substance in the indictment that the article was misbranded for the reason that a certain statement appearing on its label falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a treatment for all nutritional disturbances such as gout, rheumatism, diabetes, and obesity, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On January 9, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the indictment, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5914. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato pulp. U. S. * * * v. The Rider Packing Co., Inc., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 7838. I. S. Nos. 10125-1, 10126-1, 11153-1, 12519-1, 12706-1, 12707-1, 12712-1, 12715-1.)

On December 15, 1917, the grand jurors of the United States within and for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, upon presentment by the United States attorney for said district, returned an indictment in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid against The Rider Packing Co., Inc., a corporation, Crothersville, Ind., charging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on October 2, 1915, November 5, 1915 (two shipments), November 6, 1915, November 23, 1915, and December 7, 1915, from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois; and on November 6, 1915, into the State of Kentucky; and on November 24, 1915, into the State of Texas, of quantities of an article in cans, labeled in part, "Rider's 'Class A' Brand Tomato Pulp," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed added starch or added starchy material which is not a normal ingredient of tomato pulp. The starchy material was identified in some of the samples as a wheat product.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was charged in the indictment for the reason that a substance, to wit, starch or a starchy material had been substituted in part for tomato pulp, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article in each shipment was charged for the reason that the statement borne on the labels attached to the cans, regarding the article and ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Tomato Pulp. Made from Tomatoes, Pieces of Tomatoes and Tomato Trimmings," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was pure tomato pulp; and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was pure tomato pulp, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a product composed in part of starch or a starchy material. Misbranding of the article in each shipment was charged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On January 9, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the indictment, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5915. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. * * * v. Joseph S. Morgan (Scottsburg Canning Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 7845. I. S. Nos. 10499-l, 12708-l, 12710-l, 14568-k.)

On December 15, 1917, the Grand Jurors of the United States within and for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, upon presentment by the United States attorney for said district, returned an indictment in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid against Joseph S. Morgan, trading as the Scottsburg Canning Co., Scottsburg, Ind., charging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 8, 1915, and October 4, 1915 (2 shipments), from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, and on or about October 29, 1915, from the State of Indiana into the State of Missouri, of quantities of an article labeled variously in part, "Old Mammy's Brand Tomato Pulp," "Scott Co. Brand Whole Tomato Pulp," and "Our Silent Salesman Tomato Pulp," which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed each product to be partially decomposed.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was charged in the indictment for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On January 9, 1918, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the indictment, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

5916. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. F. W. Brode & Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. No. 7854. I. S. Nos. 19902-1, 19907-1, 9611-1.)

On April 25, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against F. W. Brode & Co., a corporation, Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 29, 1916, and March 4, 1916, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Kentucky, of quantities of an article labeled in part, "Dove Brand Cotton Seed Meal," or "Owl Brand Cottonseed Meal," which was misbranded, and on or about December 9, 1915, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Maine, of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department show the following results:

Shipment of April 29, 1916.

Ether extract (crude fat) (per cent)-----	5.7
Crude fiber (per cent)-----	15.5
Crude protein (per cent)-----	34.4
Total nitrogen (per cent)-----	5.51
Total ammonia (per cent)-----	6.70

This product contains less protein, less fat, and more fiber than it is labeled to contain.

Shipment of March 4, 1916.

Ammonia (per cent)-----	7.55
Protein (per cent)-----	38.9
Nitrogen (per cent)-----	6.22
Fiber (per cent)-----	12.8

Contains less ammonia, nitrogen and protein, and more fiber than declared.

Shipment of December 9, 1915.

Protein (N×6.25) (per cent)-----	36.1
Nitrogen (per cent)-----	5.78
Ammonia (per cent)-----	7.02

Low in protein.

Misbranding of the article in the shipment on April 29, 1916, was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement appearing on the label concerning the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 38.62 per cent, Fat 6.00 per cent, Fiber 12.00 per cent," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 38.62 per cent of protein, not less than 6.00 per cent of fat, and not more than 12.00 per cent of fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 38.62 per cent of protein, not less than 6.00 per cent of fat, and not more than 12.00 per cent of fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than the amounts indicated of protein and fat and more than the amount indicated of fiber, to wit, approximately 34.4 per cent of protein, approximately 5.7 per cent of fat, and approximately 15.5 per cent of fiber.

Misbranding of the article in the shipment on March 4, 1916, was alleged for the reason that the statement appearing on the label concerning the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis * * * High Grade Cotton Seed Meal * * * Ammonia 8% Protein 41% * * * Nitrogen 6½% * * * Fibre, Maximum 10%. These are minimum guarantees frequently runs higher," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was high-grade cottonseed meal which contained not less than 8 per cent of ammonia, not less than 41 per cent of protein, not less than 6½ per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 10 per cent of fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was high-grade cottonseed meal which contained not less than 8 per cent of ammonia, not less than 41 per cent of protein, not less than 6½ per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 10 per cent of crude fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a product inferior to high-grade cottonseed meal and contained less than the indicated amount of ammonia, protein, and nitrogen, and more than the indicated amount of fiber, to wit, approximately 7.55 per cent of ammonia, approximately 38.9 per cent of protein, approximately 6.22 per cent of nitrogen, and approximately 12.8 per cent of fiber.

Adulteration of the article in the shipment on December 9, 1915, was alleged for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, a 36 per cent cottonseed meal, that is to say, a cottonseed meal containing approximately 36 per cent of protein, had been substituted for 38.63 per cent cottonseed meal, that is to say, a cottonseed meal containing 38.63 per cent of protein, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of another article, to wit, 38.63 per cent cottonseed meal, that is to say, a cottonseed meal containing 38.63 per cent of protein, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, when, in fact and in truth, it was not 38.63 per cent cottonseed meal, but was a 36 per cent cottonseed meal, that is to say, a cottonseed meal containing approximately 36 per cent of protein.

On January 23, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5917. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. 80 Barrels of Vinegar. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 7916. I. S. No. 10842-m. S. No. C-602.)

On December 16, 1916, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 80 barrels of vinegar, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Chippewa Falls, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 23, 1916, by the Security Trust Co., receiver for the Williams Bros. Co., Detroit, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Wisconsin, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a product made from dried apple products mixed in diluted acetic acid or distilled vinegar had been substituted wholly or in part for pure apple cider vinegar.

It was alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the reason that the barrels were labeled, "Williams Pure Apple Cider Vinegar Full Strength * * *," whereas it was not pure apple cider vinegar but a product made from dried apple products mixed in [with] diluted acetic acid or distilled vinegar, and the label thereon and the statement regarding the article were false and misleading; and for the further reason that it was an imitation of pure apple cider vinegar, to wit, a product made from dried apple products mixed in [with] diluted acetic acid or distilled vinegar, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, pure apple cider vinegar, and for the further reason that the article was labeled and branded as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser.

On January 27, 1917, the said Security Trust Co., claimant, having filed a petition for the release of the property, it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

5918. Adulteration of sardines. U. S. * * * v. 150 Cases of Sardines. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Good portion released on bond. Unfit portion destroyed. (F. & D. No. 7942. I. S. No. 11251-m. S. No. C-618.)

On December 30, 1916, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 150 cases, each containing about 100 cans of sardines, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Green Bay, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 13, 1916, by the Lubec Sardine Co., Lubec, Me., and transported from the State of Maine into the State of Wisconsin, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Seashore Brand American Sardines."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On December 4, 1917, the said Lubec Sardine Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the article should be examined by representatives of this department, the unfit portion to be destroyed, and the good portion to be delivered to said claimants.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5919. Adulteration and misbranding of baked beans. U. S. * * * v. 200 Cases * * * of Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 7958. I. S. No. 10586-m. S. No. C-623.)

On or about January 13, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 200 cases of baked beans with tomato sauce, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Des Moines, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 12, 1916, by the Union Packing Co., Omaha, Nebr., and transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Iowa, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Wise Choice Brand Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement, "Baked Beans," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that the article had not been baked but had been cooked by another process.

On December 20, 1917, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

5920. Adulteration of pork and beans. U. S. * * * v. 114 Cases * * * of Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 7965. I. S. No. 10585-m. S. No. C-625.)

On January 12, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 114 cases of pork and beans with tomato sauce, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Des Moines, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 22, 1916, by the Union Packing Co., Omaha, Nebr., and transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Iowa, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Kitchenette Brand Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On December 20, 1917, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

5921. Adulteration and misbranding of red kidney beans and adulteration of pork and beans. U. S. * * * v. Norfolk Packing Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 7967. I. S. Nos. 10094-1, 11807-1.)

At the September, 1916, term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, the United States attorney for the said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court aforesaid an information against the Norfolk Packing Co., a corporation, Norfolk, Nebr., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 25, 1916, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Harvest Treasure Brand Red Kidney Beans Packed by Norfolk Packing Co., Norfolk, Nebr.," which was adulterated and misbranded, and on March 31, 1916, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Missouri of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Mak'o Brand Pork and Beans," which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed each product to contain a large amount of partially decomposed beans.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

Misbranding of the red kidney beans was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Red Kidney Beans * * * Packed to conform with the National Pure Food Laws," was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers that the article consisted of red kidney beans which had been packed to conform with the national pure food laws, and further, for the reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it consisted of red kidney beans which had been packed to conform with the national pure food laws, when, in truth and in fact, it did not, but consisted of, to wit, red kidney beans which were partially decomposed.

On September 15, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5922. Adulteration of pork and beans. U. S. * * * v. 300 Cases * * * of * * * Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 7971. I. S. No. 10587-m. S. No. C-627.)

On January 17, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 300 cases of pork and beans with tomato sauce, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Des Moines, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 15, 1916, by the Union Packing Co., Omaha, Nebr., and transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Iowa, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Utmost Brand Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On December 20, 1917, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5923. Adulteration and misbranding of wheat middlings. U. S. * * * v. National Feed Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 7982. I. S. No. 19758-1.)

On March 19, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the National Feed Co., a corporation, at St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 2, 1916, from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Wheat Middlings," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product contained screenings.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, ground screenings, had been substituted in part for wheat middlings, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, appearing on the label, to wit, "Wheat Middlings," was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers that the article consisted wholly of wheat middlings, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it consisted wholly of wheat middlings, when, in truth and in fact, it did not, but consisted of a mixture of wheat middlings and ground screenings, and for the further reason that it consisted of, to wit, a mixture of wheat middlings and ground screenings and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, wheat middlings.

On November 13, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

5924. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. * * * v. Dobbin Mercantile Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 7994. I. S. No. 10601-m.)

At the September 1916 term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, the United States attorney for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court aforesaid an information against the Dobbin Mercantile Co., a corporation, Carroll, Nebr., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 31, 1916, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Iowa, of a quantity of eggs which were adulterated.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

4 cases containing 1,440 eggs were examined and 393 eggs, or 27.29 per cent, were found to be bad.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On September 17, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5925. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. * * * v. William B. Card. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8031. I. S. No. 11424-m.)

On March 30, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William B. Card, Logan, Iowa, alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 31, 1916, from the State of Iowa into the State of Nebraska, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated.

An examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

550 eggs were examined and 160 eggs, or 29.90 per cent, were found to be bad.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On October 31, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

5926. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. * * * v. Farmers Union Cooperative Association, a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8032. I. S. No. 10501-m.)

On March 20, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Farmers Union Cooperative Association, a corporation, Little River, Kans., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 23, 1916, from the State of Kansas into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of eggs which were adulterated.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

1 case of 360 eggs was examined and 192 eggs, or 53.3 per cent, were found to be bad.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On September 25, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

5927. **Adulteration of eggs. U. S. * * * v. James A. Hayworth, Canzada Hayworth, Bertha Hayworth, and Ruth Hayworth (J. R. Hayworth & Co.). Plea of guilty by James A. Hayworth. Fine, \$100 and costs. Indictment nol-prossed as to others. (F. & D. No. 8063. I. S. Nos. 11026-m, 11027-m.)**

On December 15, 1917, the Grand Jurors of the United States within and for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, upon presentment by the United States attorney for said district, returned an indictment in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid against James A. Hayworth, Canzada Hayworth, Bertha Hayworth, and Ruth Hayworth, trading as J. R. Hayworth & Co., Francesville, Ind., charging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 28, 1916, and August 31, 1916, from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, of quantities of eggs which were adulterated.

Examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

$\frac{1}{2}$ case, or 180 eggs, was examined from the single case of each shipment and 113 eggs, or 62.2 per cent, and 174 eggs, or 96.6 per cent, respectively, were found to be bad.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was charged in the indictment for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed animal substance.

On January 9, 1918, the defendant, James A. Hayworth, entered a plea of guilty to the indictment, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs. The indictment as to the other defendants was nol-prossed.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5928. Adulteration and misbranding of "Tablet Sodium Salicylate," "Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine," "Elixir Triple Bromide," "Tincture Iodine," "Tablets Triturate Calomel and Soda," and "Tablets Triturate Nitroglycerin." U. S. * * * v. P. T. Probst Co., a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 8069. I. S. Nos. 1317-m, 1318-m, 1320-m, 1321-m, 1323-m, 3896-l.)

On July 20, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against P. T. Probst Co., a corporation, Rochester, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, on or about June 24, 1916, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Tablet Sodium Salicylate, 5 grs.," and on or about August 3, 1916, of quantities of articles labeled in part "Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine," "Elixir Triple Bromide," "Tincture Iodine," "Tablets Triturate Calomel and Soda," and "Tablets Triturate Nitroglycerin," which were adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

The Tablets Sodium Salicylate:

Sodium salicylate (grains per average tablet)-----	3.36
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The Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine:

Ferric phosphate (basis 12% iron) (grains per dram)-----	2.78
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Total alkaloids calculated as quinine phosphate (grain per dram)-----	0.10
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Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	12.95
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The Elixir Triple Bromides:

Ammonium bromid (grain per dram)-----	0.01
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Potassium bromid (grain per dram)-----	0.30
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Sodium bromid (grains per dram)-----	6.25
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Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	16.40
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The Tincture Iodine:

Net measure (fluid ounces)-----	7.61
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Iodin (grams per 100 cc)-----	6.366
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Potassium iodid (grams per 100 cc)-----	4.160
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Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	81.35
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The Tablets Triturate Calomel and Soda:

Calomel (grain per tablet)-----	0.196
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Sodium bicarbonate (grain per tablet)-----	0.007
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The Tablets Triturate Nitroglycerin:

Nitroglycerin:

Declared: 1/100 grain (equal to 0.65 mg.).

Found: 0.18 mg. per tablet.

Adulteration of the "Tablet Sodium Salicylate" was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold as sodium salicylate five-grain tablets and thereby professed to be of the standard and quality of sodium salicylate five-grain tablets, and it fell below the standard and quality under which sodium and salicylate five-grain tablets are sold. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements appearing on the label, to wit, "Sodium Salicylate, 5 grs.," was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers that each tablet contained not less than five grains of sodium salicylate, whereas, in fact and in truth, it did not, but contained a less quantity than five grains thereof.

Adulteration of the "Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine" was alleged for

the reason that it was sold as elixir iron, quinine, and strychnine—iron phosphate—5 grains; quinine phosphate one-half grain, strychnine phosphate one-fortieth grain; alcohol 20 per cent, and thereby professed to be an elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine of said standard and quality, and it fell below the standard and quality under which elixir iron, quinine, and strychnine is sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements appearing on the label concerning the article and ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Iron phosphate 5 grs. Quinine Phosphate $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Strychnine Phosphate $\frac{1}{40}$ gr. Alcohol 20 per cent," were false and misleading in that they represented to purchasers that the article contained not less than 5 grains of iron phosphate in each dram thereof, not less than one-half grain of quinine phosphate in each dram thereof, not less than one-fortieth of a grain of strychnine phosphate in each dram thereof, and not less than 20 per cent of alcohol by volume, whereas, in fact and in truth, it did not, but contained less than 5 grains of iron phosphate and less than one-half a grain of quinine phosphate and less than one-fortieth of a grain of strychnine phosphate in each dram thereof, and contained a less proportion of alcohol than 20 per cent by volume thereof.

Adulteration of the "Elixir Triple Bromides" was alleged for the reason that it was sold as "Elixir Triple Bromides, Potash Bromide $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Soda Bromide $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Ammonia Bromide $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs.," and thereby professed to be elixir triple bromid: potash bromid, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains, soda bromid $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains, ammonia bromid $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and it fell below the standard and quality under which elixir triple bromids, potash bromid $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains, soda bromid $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains, ammonia bromid $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains is sold. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements borne on the label concerning the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Elixir Triple Bromides—Potash Bromide $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Soda Bromide $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Ammonia Bromide $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs.," were false and misleading in that they represented to purchasers that the article contained not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of ammonia bromid in each dram thereof and not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of potassium bromid in each dram thereof, and contained not less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains of ammonia, potassium, and sodium bromids in each dram thereof, whereas, in fact and in truth, it did not, but contained a less quantity of ammonium bromid than $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains in each dram thereof, and a less quantity of potassium bromid than $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains in each dram thereof, and a less quantity of ammonium, potassium, and sodium bromid than $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains in each dram thereof. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was in package form, and contained a quantity of alcohol and failed to bear on the label attached to the package, or elsewhere, any statement of the quantity or proportion of said alcohol.

Adulteration of the "Tincture Iodine" was alleged for the reason that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, Eighth Decennial Revision, to wit, tincture iodin, U. S. P., and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity which is laid down in said Pharmacopœia for tincture iodin, U. S. P., and was of a standard of strength, quality, and purity inferior to and below said standard laid down by said Pharmacopœia, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not stated upon the bottle or package containing the article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement blown in the glass of the bottle concerning the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "8 oz.," was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers that said bottle contained not less than 8 fluid ounces of the article, whereas, in fact and in truth, it did not, but contained a less quantity

than 8 ounces thereof, and for the further reason that the statement appearing on the label attached to the bottle concerning the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Alcohol 94%," was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers that the article contained not less than 94 per cent of alcohol by volume, whereas, in fact and in truth, it did not, but contained a less proportion of alcohol than 94 per cent by volume.

Adulteration of the "Tablet Triturate Calomel and Soda" was alleged for the reason that it was sold as tablet triturate calomel and soda, calomel one-half grain, soda bicarbonate one grain, and thereby professed to be tablet triturate calomel and soda, calomel one-half grain, soda bicarbonate one grain, and in strength and purity fell below the standard and quality under which tablet triturate calomel and soda, calomel one-half grain, soda bicarbonate one grain, is sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label concerning the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Calomel $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Soda Bicarb 1 gr.," was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers that each tablet of the article contained not less than one-half a grain of calomel and not less than one grain of sodium bicarbonate, whereas, in fact and in truth, it did not, but contained a less quantity than one-half a grain of calomel and a less quantity than one grain of sodium bicarbonate.

Adulteration of the "Tablet Triturate Nitroglycerin" was alleged for the reason that it was sold as "Tablet Triturate Nitroglycerin $\frac{1}{100}$ Gr.," and thereby professed to be of the standard of strength and quality of tablet triturate nitroglycerin one-hundredth of a grain, and in strength and purity it fell below the professed standard and quality under which tablet triturate nitroglycerin one-hundredth of a grain, is sold. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label concerning the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Nitroglycerin $\frac{1}{100}$ Gr.," was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers that each tablet of the article contained not less than one-hundredth of a grain of nitroglycerin, whereas, in fact and in truth, it did not, but contained a less quantity of nitroglycerin than one one-hundredth of a grain.

On December 11, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5929. Misbranding of "Brazilian Balm" and "Renal Tea." U. S. * * *
v. Benjamin F. Jackson (B. F. Jackson & Co.). Plea of guilty.
Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 8082. I. S. Nos. 2551-1, 3845-1, 439-1, 440-1.)

On July 20, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Benjamin F. Jackson, trading as B. F. Jackson & Co., Arcade, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 27, 1916 (two shipments), from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, on or about February 13, 1916, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, of quantities of an article labeled in part, "Brazilian Balm," and on or about March 27, 1916, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Renal Tea," which were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

The "Brazilian Balm:"

This product is a slightly turbid fluorescent solution with the taste of glycerin and methyl salicylate. It contains, essentially, water, alcohol, glycerin, sugar, aconitin, berberin, and methyl salicylate as a flavor. Indications of sanguinarine.

The "Renal Tea":

This product consists of plant material. No indications of inorganic matter except a small amount of calcium sulphate. No salicylic acid.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the "Brazilian Balm" in one of the shipments on March 27, 1916, was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the wrappers and bottles falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for la grippe, catarrh, asthma, pleurisy, hay fever, blood poison, all fevers, contagious diseases, bronchitis, and inflammation of the lungs (pneumonia); and as a cure for catarrh, grip, quick consumption to last stage, typhoid and scarlet fevers, measles, mumps, whooping cough, and chicken pox; and as effective in preventing all contagions if given in time, including diphtheria and smallpox, as a preventive of lockjaw and blood poison, as a cure for blood poison, as a remedy for sore eyes, all lung troubles, throat and lung troubles, catarrh in head, stomach, and bowels, inflammation and hemorrhage of the lungs, stomach, and bowels, as a relief for blood poison and as a treatment for running ears, inflamed eyes, swellings as in mumps, pains in chest and back, and bloating in typhoid, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, and was not effective as a cure for quick consumption at any stage or in preventing all contagions, if given at any time. It was alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the further reason that certain statements included in the circular accompanying it falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a relief for the most desperate cases of awful colds, grip, tightness across the chest, fearful coughing, darting pains in the lungs, deathly pneumonia, typhoid, scarlet fever, and measles; to kill the germs in la grippe; as a cure for cold in head, catarrh, hay fever, and pneumonia; as a perfect cure for catarrhal germs, ulcers in head, lungs, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys, and female organs, asthma, and pleurisy; as a preventive of typhoid, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and whooping cough; as a remedy for snake and mad-dog bites; as a preventive of deafness and throat troubles which measles and scarlet fever so often leave behind; as a cure for typhoid pneumonia; as a remedy for tetanus and ulceration of the bowels; as a cure for

double pneumonia; as a preventive of and cure for smallpox; as a cure for blood poison; as a treatment for coughs, grip, hoarseness, sore throat, quinsy, pleurisy, asthma, catarrh, fevers, contagious diseases, and inflammations; to destroy the germs in pleurisy, scarlet fever, typhoid, grip, whooping cough, pneumonia, smallpox, and contagious diseases; as a cure for catarrh of the stomach and bowels; as a remedy for female troubles with whites and ulcerations, catarrh of the lungs, quick consumption, and tuberculosis; as a preventive of deafness resulting from scarlet fever and measles; as a treatment for inflamed eyes; as a preventive of blindness resulting from scarlet fever and measles, to eradicate catarrh from the head and system; as a preventive of contagious diseases, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, mumps, diphtheria, chicken pox, and small pox; as a cure for pleurisy; to destroy disease carriers, typhoid carriers, and diphtheria carriers by killing the germs; to prevent lockjaw in all cases and restore hearing to old people; as a cure for asthma; as a lung healer; to kill germs in grip-wreck, catarrh, pneumonia, bronchitis, typhoid, any malignant contagious diseases, and quick consumption; as a cure for cold in the head; as a treatment for Asiatic plague and other deadly germ diseases, and as a remedy for scrofula lumps, when, in truth and in fact, it was not and was not effective to prevent lockjaw in any case.

It was alleged in substance that the "Brazilian Balm" in the other shipment on March 27, 1916, and in the shipment on February 13, 1916, was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the wrappers and bottles falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for grip, hay fever, catarrh, asthma, hoarseness, sore throat, pleurisy, bronchitis, pneumonia, fevers, and deep-seated lung troubles; as a prophylactic and emollient in many contagious diseases; and as a remedy for hemorrhage, lung troubles, fevers, red eyes, and bowels in typhoid, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was alleged in substance that the article in these shipments was misbranded for the further reason that certain statements included in the circulars accompanying it falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a treatment for coughs, grip, hoarseness, sore throat, catarrh, quinsy, pleurisy, asthma, fevers, contagious diseases, and inflammations; to destroy the germs in pleurisy, scarlet fever, typhoid, grip, whooping cough, pneumonia, smallpox, and contagious diseases; as a cure for catarrh of the stomach and bowels; as a remedy for female troubles with whites and ulceration, catarrh of the lungs, quick consumption, and tuberculosis; as a preventive of deafness and blindness resulting from scarlet fever and measles; as a treatment for inflamed eyes; to eradicate catarrh from the head and system; as a preventive of contagious diseases, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, mumps, diphtheria, chicken pox, and smallpox; as a cure for pleurisy; to destroy disease carriers, typhoid carriers, and diphtheria carriers by killing the germs; to prevent lockjaw in all cases, to restore hearing to old people; as a cure for asthma; as a lung healer; to kill the germs in grip-wreck, catarrh, pneumonia, bronchitis, typhoid, any malignant contagious diseases, and quick consumption; as a treatment for Asiatic plague and other deadly germ diseases, and as a remedy for scrofula lumps, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

It was alleged in substance that the "Renal Tea" was misbranded for the reason that the statements appearing on the labels of the packages falsely and fraudulently represented it as a specific and as a permanent cure for afflictions of the bladder such as frequent urging [urinating], scanty urine, stranguary or difficult urination and incontinence of urine, and effective when used in connection with "Brazilian Balm" as a treatment for bloody urine, inflammation of the

bladder and inflammation of the kidneys, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, and was not so effective as a treatment for bloody urine and inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, either when used alone or in connection with "Brazilian Balm."

On December 3, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5930. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Crescent Cotton Oil Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8088. I. S. No. 19630-m.)

On March 20, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Crescent Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 25, 1916, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Kineda Prime Cottonseed Meal," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Ether extract (crude fat) (per cent)-----	5.6
Crude fiber (per cent)-----	14.8
Crude protein (per cent)-----	35.3

The product contained less crude fat, less crude protein, and more crude fiber than it was labeled to contain.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement borne on the tags attached to the sacks, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Guarantees this Kineda Prime Cottonseed Meal to contain not less than 6.0 per cent. of crude fat, 38.6 per cent. of crude protein, not more than 12.0 per cent. of crude fibre," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 6 per cent of crude fat, not less than 38.6 per cent of crude protein, and not more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than the amounts indicated of crude fat and crude protein and not more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than the amounts indicated of crude fat and crude protein and more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, to wit, approximately 5.6 per cent of crude fat, approximately 35.3 per cent of crude protein, and 14.8 per cent of crude fiber.

On February 4, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5931. Adulteration of prunes, peaches, apricots, raisins, and muscatels. U. S. * * * v. Charles W. Bauermeister Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8099. I. S. Nos. 12425-1, 12426-1, 12427-1, 12428-1, 12429-1, 12430-1.)

On December 15, 1917, the grand jurors of the United States, within and for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, upon presentment by the United States attorney for said district, returned an indictment in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid against Charles W. Bauermeister Co., a corporation, Terre Haute, Ind., charging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 11, 1916 (6 shipments), from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, of quantities of prunes, peaches, apricots, raisins, and muscatels which were adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

The prunes were moldy and fermented.

The peaches were moldy and discolored, had a very bad odor, and contained sugar mites and excreta.

The apricots showed live sugar mites present on each piece.

The raisins and muscatels showed the presence of webs, worms, and excreta.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was charged in the indictment for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 9, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the indictment, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5932. Misbranding of "Las-I-Co for Superb Manhood." U. S. * * * v. William J. Bailey and William Veeler (Lakeside Medicine Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$200 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8103. I. S. No. 3623-L.)

On April 30, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William J. Bailey and William Veeler, trading as the Lakeside Medicine Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about April 3, 1915, from the State of Illinois into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Las-I-Co for Superb Manhood," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Average weight per pill (gram)-----	0.3828
Ash (per cent)-----	13.4
Acid insoluble ash (talc) (per cent)-----	0.72
Sulphates as ferrous sulphate (per cent)-----	3.16
Iron as ferrous sulphate (per cent)-----	3.04
Loss at 100° C. (2 hours) (per cent)-----	3.90
Chloroform soluble extract (per cent)-----	2.35
Carbon dioxid as potassium bicarbonate (per cent)-----	7.70
Reducing sugars as invert (per cent)-----	1.63
Sucrose (per cent)-----	33.4
Strychnine per pill (milligrams)-----	1.03
Starch: Present (grain)-----	0.0166
Arsenic: Absent.	

Free phosphorus and phosphids: Absent.

Ash contains phosphates, sulphates, calcium, potassium, sodium, and iron.

Vegetable tissue: Present.

This pill is essentially a slight variation of the ordinary Bland's pill with strychnine.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on its label falsely and fraudulently represented it as effective to restore superb manhood; for the treatment of weak nerves, brain fag, kidney troubles, and private weaknesses; and as a remedy for nervous debility, nervousness, depression, failing vitality, failing memory, backache; and to correct the result of vicious habits, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On December 31, 1917, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5933. **Adulteration of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Frederick W. Brode, Julian L. Brode, Edward A. Rome, and Walter C. Fellows (F. W. Brode & Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8108. I. S. No. 19747-1.)**

On October 21, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Frederick W. Brode, Julian L. Brode, Edward A. Rome, and Walter C. Fellows, trading as F. W. Brode & Co., alleging shipment by said company by their duly authorized agent, the Union Seed & Fertilizer Co., a corporation, Pine Bluff, Ark., in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 18, 1916, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Michigan, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Owl Brand High-Grade Cotton Seed Meal," which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Crude fiber (per cent)-----	11.2
Crude protein (Nitrogen \times 6.25) (per cent)-----	38.8
Total nitrogen (per cent)-----	6.20
Total ammonia (per cent)-----	7.54

This product contained less ammonia, less protein, less nitrogen, and more fiber than it is labeled to contain.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, cottonseed meal containing, to wit, 38.8 per cent of protein, 6.2 per cent of nitrogen, 7.54 per cent of ammonia, and 11.2 per cent of fiber, had been substituted for cottonseed meal containing 41 per cent of protein, 6 per cent of nitrogen, 8 per cent of ammonia, and not more than 10 per cent of fiber, which the article purported to be.

On December 29, 1917, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5934. Adulteration and misbranding of "Concentrated Nitrous Ether."
U. S. * * * v. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, a corporation. Plea
of guilty. Fine, \$20 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8131. I. S. Nos. 11709-m,
 12914-1.)

On April 27, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 21, 1916, and August 9, 1916, from the State of Missouri into the State of Michigan, of quantities of an article labeled in part, "Concentrated Nitrous Ether," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Shipment of August 9.

Ethyl nitrite (U. S. P. assay of spirit of nitrous ether prepared according to directions on label) (per cent)----- 3.16

Shipment of April 21.

Ethyl nitrite (U. S. P. assay of spirit of nitrous ether prepared according to directions on label) (per cent)----- 3.20

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that in strength and purity it fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article in each shipment was alleged for the reason that the statements concerning it and the ingredients and substances contained therein appearing on the label, to wit, "1 to 21 Concentrated Nitrous Ether. * * * add the contents to five and one-quarter pounds of official Alcohol * * * result will be five and one-half pounds of pure, neutral Spirit of Nitrous Ether, strictly U. S. P., containing four per cent. of Absolute Nitrous Ether by Nitrometer test of the U. S. P.," were false and misleading in that they represented to purchasers that the article was a nitrous ether so concentrated that the addition thereto of 21 parts of official alcohol to one part of the article would produce a neutral spirit containing 4 per cent of absolute nitrous ether by the nitrometer test of the United States Pharmacopœia, Ninth Decennial Edition, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it was a nitrous ether so concentrated that by the addition thereto of 21 parts of official alcohol to one part of the article, there would be produced a neutral spirit of nitrous ether containing 4 per cent of absolute nitrous ether according to the nitrometer test of the United States Pharmacopœia, Ninth Decennial Edition, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 2, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5935. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. O. J. Gutekunst Fruit Product Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 8133. I. S. No. 11712-m.)

On April 24, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the O. J. Gutekunst Fruit Product Co., a corporation, Gowanda, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 3, 1916, from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, of a quantity of an article contained in barrels, labeled in part, "Pure Apple Cider Vinegar Reduced to 4%," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.15
Glycerol (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.02
Solids (grams per 100 cc)-----	2.01
Nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc)-----	1.23
Reducing sugar as invert, after evaporation, before inversion (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.78
Ash (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.25
Total phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) (mg. per 100 cc)-----	14.2
Acidity, as acetic (grams per 100 cc)-----	4.40

This sample consists of cider vinegar or vinegar made from dried apple products, together with distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance had been substituted in part for pure apple cider vinegar, which the article purported to be, and had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and the said substance so mixed and packed with and so substituted for said article was distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid, either or both, and whether both the said substances were used or as to which of said substances was so used the United States attorney had no knowledge, and hence made this allegation in the alternative.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement appearing on the barrels concerning the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Pure Apple Cider Vinegar," was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers that the article was a pure apple cider vinegar, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it was a pure apple cider vinegar, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a mixture of cider vinegar with distilled vinegar and dilute acetic acid, either or both.

On November 13, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5936. Adulteration of pork and beans. U. S. * * * v. Norfolk Packing Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8142. I. S. Nos. 10573-m, 10092-l.)

At the September, 1917, term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, the United States attorney for the said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court aforesaid an information against the Norfolk Packing Co., a corporation, Norfolk, Nebr., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 14, 1916, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Harvest Gems Brand Pork and Beans With Tomato Sauce * * * Norfolk Packing Co. Norfolk, Nebr.," which was adulterated.

Examination of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed a large amount of partially decomposed beans.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On September 17, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5937. Misbranding of "Liveon The 90 Day Consumption Cure" and "Liveon Lung Discs." U. S. * * * v. George H. Center. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. 8143. I. S. Nos. 11500-1, 11351-1.)

On June 4, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George H. Center, Du Quoin, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about June 21, 1916, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of articles labeled in part, "Liveon The 90 Day Consumption Cure" and "Liveon Lung Discs," which were misbranded.

Analysis of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

The "Liveon."

Nonvolatile at 100° C. (per cent)-----	47.3
Reducing sugars as invert; before inversion (per cent)___	20.3
after inversion (per cent)___	36.2
Sucrose by Clerget (per cent)-----	14.9
Alkaloids: None found.	
Reinsch test for mercury and arsenic: None found.	
Plant extractives: Present.	
Tar: Present.	
Emodin: Present.	
Free acidity as acetic acid (grams per 100 cc)-----	2.8
Ash (per cent)-----	2.0

Ash composed of calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, carbonate, sulphate, chlorid, phosphate. Iron—trace. Sample is an aqueous solution containing sugar, plant material, emodin, tar, acetic acid.

The "Liveon Lung Discs."

Grains per disc-----	3.88
Nonvolatile at 100° C. (per cent)-----	92.0
Starch and sugar: Present.	
Tar: Present.	
Nitrogenous material: Trace.	
Alkaloids: None found.	
Tannin, emodin, and plant material: Present.	
Reinsch test for mercury and arsenic: Negative.	
Ash (per cent)-----	5.68

Ash composed essentially of calcium, magnesium, sodium, chlorid, carbonate, sulphate, and phosphate. Iron and potassium indicated.

Sample composed of discs containing essentially emodin, plant material, tar, starch, and sugar.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the "Liveon The 90 Day Consumption Cure" was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the bottles and cartons and included in the circular accompanying it falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy and cure for asthma, consumption, la grippe, catarrh of the head and throat, whooping cough, hay fever, croup, and all diseases which may attack the lungs, and, when used in conjunction with "Liveon Lung Discs," as a preventive of pneumonia, when, in truth and in fact, it was not and was not otherwise effective as a preventive of pneumonia.

It was alleged in substance that the "Liveon Lung Discs" were misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the bottles and cartons, and included in the wrapper or circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy and cure for consumption, catarrh, la grippe, asthma, and all throat and lung troubles, when taken in connection with "Liveon," when, in truth and fact, it was not, whether used in connection with "Liveon" or otherwise.

On November 9, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5938. Misbranding of "Eastern Star Maple Flavor Sugar Butter Mixture." U. S. * * * v. William T. Bailey, Frederick O. Bailey, and J. Royal Bailey (Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8173. I. S. Nos. 10685-1, 10574-m.)

On June 6, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William T. Bailey, Frederick O. Bailey, and J. Royal Bailey, trading as the Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co., Marshalltown, Iowa, alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 9, 1915, and February 18, 1915, from the State of Iowa into the States of Kansas and Nebraska, respectively, of quantities of an article labeled in part, "Eastern Star Maple Flavor Sugar Butter Mixture * * * Put up by Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co., Marshalltown, Iowa," which was misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Solids by drying (per cent)-----	89.40
Nonsugar solids (per cent)-----	17.04
Sucrose (Clerget) (per cent)-----	56.07
Reducing sugar before inversion (per cent)-----	16.29
Commercial glucose (factor 163) (per cent)-----	36.31
Polarization, direct at 26° C. (°V)-----	+115.9
Polarization, invert at 26° C. (°V)-----	+ 43.2
Polarization, invert at 87° C. (°V)-----	+ 59.2
Solids by refractometer (per cent)-----	91.38
Nonsugar solids (per cent)-----	18.20
Sucrose (Clerget) (per cent)-----	53.63
Reducing sugars before inversion, as invert (per cent)--	19.55
Commercial glucose (factor 163) (per cent)-----	39.75
Polarization, direct at 28° C. (°V)-----	+121.0
Polarization, invert at 28° C. (°V)-----	+ 52.0
Polarization, invert at 87° C. (°V)-----	+ 65.0

The products contain more than 25 per cent glucose.

Misbranding of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements appearing on the label concerning the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "25% corn syrup * * * small amount of corn syrup to prevent crystallization," were false and misleading in that they represented to purchasers that it contained not more than 25 per cent of corn sirup, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it contained not more than 25 per cent of corn sirup, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained more than 25 per cent of corn sirup.

On December 18, 1917, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5939. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. * * * v. 250 Cases * * * of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. F. & D. No. 8178. I. S. No. 11750-m. S. No. C-679.)

On March 13, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 250 cases, each containing 4 dozen cans of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 18, 1916, by the Baltimore Canning Co., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Ruxton Brand Tomato Pulp."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On December 6, 1917, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5940. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. Joseph A. Hebenstreidt.
Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8199, I. S. Nos.
11834-m, 10928-m.)

On June 14, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Joseph A. Hebenstreidt, New Memphis, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 5, 1916, and August 17, 1916, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of quantities of milk which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

(1)

	Butter fat.
Subdivision 1-----	4.4 per cent.
Subdivision 2-----	2.7 per cent.

The above analysis shows that subdivision 2 has had a part of the butter fat removed.

(2)

	Butter fat.
Subdivision 1-----	2.8 per cent.
Subdivision 2-----	3.6 per cent.

The above analysis shows that part of the butter fat has been removed from subdivision 1.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the article, to wit, butter fat, had been in part abstracted from the same.

On November 12, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5941. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. Frank E. Jewett (F. E. Jewett & Co.). Plea of *nolo contendere*. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 8201. I. S. No. 1326-m.)

On April 24, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Frank E. Jewett, trading as F. E. Jewett & Co., Lowell, Mass., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 4, 1916, from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New Hampshire, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Apple vinegar," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.20
Glycerol (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.20
Acid as acetic (grams per 100 cc)-----	4.37
Solids (grams per 100 cc)-----	1.61
Reducing sugars, as invert, before inversion, after evaporation (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.46
Nonsugars (grams per 100 cc)-----	1.15
Ash (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.22
Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) (mg per 100 cc)-----	17.0

This is apple or cider vinegar which has been mixed with water.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, water, had been substituted in part for apple vinegar, which the article purported to be, and had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement appearing on the label concerning the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Apple vinegar," was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers that the article was apple vinegar, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it was apple vinegar, whereas, in fact and in truth, it was not, but was a mixture of apple vinegar and water.

On October 9, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5942. Misbranding of "Colfax Mineral Water." U. S. * * * v. William C. Crisman and Cyrus W. Crisman (Colfax Bottling Works). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8204. I. S. No. 11109-m.)

On May 29, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William C. Crisman and Cyrus W. Crisman, trading as The Colfax Bottling Works, Colfax, Iowa, alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about June 26, 1916, from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Original Colfax Mineral Water," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Ions.	Milligrams per liter.
Silica (SiO_2)-----	27.6
Sulphuric acid (SO_4)-----	1,510.0
Bicarbonic acid (HCO_3)-----	266.5
Nitric acid (NO_3)-----	8.8
Chlorin (Cl)-----	30.0
Calcium (Ca)-----	189.0
Magnesium (Mg)-----	90.2
Sodium (Na) and Potassium (K), by difference-----	458.6
	<hr/> 2,580.7

Hypothetical combinations.	Milligrams per liter.	Grains per U. S. gallon.
Sodium nitrate (NaNO_3)-----	12.0	0.70
Sodium chlorid (NaCl)-----	49.5	2.89
Sodium sulphate (Na_2SO_4)-----	1,346.3	78.64
Magnesium sulphate (MgSO_4)-----	446.5	26.08
Calcium sulphate (CaSO_4)-----	344.8	20.14
Calcium bicarbonate ($\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$)-----	354.0	20.68
Silica (SiO_2)-----	27.6	1.61
	<hr/> 2,580.7	<hr/> 150.74

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the label falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy and treatment for rheumatism, dyspepsia, and all disorders of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On December 19, 1917 the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5943. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Phoenix Cotton Oil Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8212. I. S. No. 9176-m.)

On June 8, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Phoenix Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, Dyersburg, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 6, 1916, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Maine, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Pilgrim Cotton Seed Meal," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Nitrogen (per cent)-----	5.60
Ammonia (per cent)-----	6.81
Fat (per cent)-----	6.24
Crude fiber (per cent)-----	13.20
Protein (N×6.25) (per cent)-----	35.00

Sample is lower in nitrogen and protein and higher in crude fiber than stated on the guarantee tag.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement borne on the tags attached to the sacks, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis Protein, not less than 38½% * * * Nitrogen, not less than 6% Fibre, not more than 10%," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 38½ per cent of protein, not less than 6 per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 10 per cent of fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it contained not less than 38½ per cent of protein, not less than 6 per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 10 per cent of fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than the amounts indicated of protein and nitrogen and more than 10 per cent of fiber, to wit, 35 per cent of protein, 5.60 per cent of nitrogen, and 13.20 per cent of fiber.

On January 19, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5944. Misbranding of hog powder. U. S. * * * v. Old Kentucky Mfg. Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 8216. I. S. Nos. 11521-m, 12751-k.)

On June 19, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Old Kentucky Mfg. Co., a corporation, Paducah, Ky., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about November 13, 1914, and August 14, 1916, from the State of Kentucky into the States of Kansas and Missouri, respectively, of quantities of an article labeled in part, "B. A. Thomas' Improved Hog Powder," which was misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

(1)

Loss at 100° C. (per cent)-----	17.5
Loss on ignition (moisture and carbon dioxide) (per cent)---	29.9
Soluble in water (per cent)-----	12.55
Iron as ferric oxide (per cent)-----	12.78
Sulphates (SO ₄) (per cent)-----	26.44
Calcium as (CaO) calcium oxide (per cent)-----	21.28
Magnesium as magnesium oxide (per cent)-----	6.67
Chlorine as sodium chloride (per cent)-----	4.45
Water soluble iron salts: None found.	
Phosphates and nitrates: Not more than traces.	
Alkaloids, mercury, arsenic, antimony: None detected.	

Sample is a powder composed essentially of ferric oxide and calcium magnesium and sodium chlorides, sulphates and carbonates.

(2)

Ferric oxide (per cent)-----	18.35
Calcium oxide by titration (per cent)-----	20.3
Sulphate (per cent)-----	25.43
Magnesium oxide (per cent)-----	7.58
Aluminum oxide, phosphate, zinc: Not more than trace.	
Sodium as sodium chloride (per cent)-----	13.01
Moisture and carbonates, approximately (per cent)-----	15.33
Acetates and benzoates: Not more than trace.	
Nitrates: Trace.	
Diphenylamine test for nitrates: Positive.	
Organic matter: Not more than trace.	

Sample is a dry powder consisting essentially of a mixture of ferric oxide, together with calcium, magnesium, sodium, carbonates, sulphates, chlorides, and a trace of nitrates.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article in the shipment on November 13, 1914, was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the cartons and included in the booklet accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a remedy and cure for hog cholera; as a preventive of contagious germ diseases, swine plague, and hog cholera; to destroy disease germs in hogs, to kill worms in hogs, and to protect hogs from disease by removing the cause thereof, when, in truth and in fact, it was not; and further, that one pound of the article would cure any case of cholera in hogs, when, in truth and in fact,

neither one pound nor any quantity of said article would cure any case of hog cholera.

It was alleged in substance that the article in the shipment on August 14, 1916, was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the pails containing the article and included in the booklet and circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy and cure for cholera in hogs and as a preventive of the same, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 19, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5945. Misbranding of "Hinkley's Bone Liniment." U. S. * * * v. Hinkley Bone Liniment Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 8217. I. S. No. 11442-m.)

On June 28, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Hinkley Bone Liniment Co., a corporation, Saginaw, Mich., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about September 11, 1916, from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Hinkley's Bone Liniment," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	72.75
Nonvolatile at 100° C., (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.18
Ash: Mere trace.	
Reinsch test (mercury, arsenic, antimony): Negative.	
Alkaloids: None found.	
Volatile oil, approximately (per cent)-----	3.0
Camphor: Small amount indicated.	
Camphoraceous aromatic odor.	
Capsicum indicated by taste.	

Sample is a clear, hydroalcoholic solution of volatile camphoraceous oil.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the cartons and bottles falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for rheumatism, cholera morbus, dysentery, diarrhea, asthma, chills, ague, and all internal pains, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was further alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements included in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a remedy for sore eyes, piles, weak lungs, lameness, frozen feet, cholera, canker, ulcerated sore throat, chills and fever, bronchitis, malaria, dyspepsia, and la grippe; and, when taken immediately after exposure, to ward off the danger of pneumonia and grippe; as a specific for all the ills accompanying hot weather and green fruit; as an antidote for bites of snakes; to counteract the poison resulting from snake bites; as a relief for sciatica, gout, dyspepsia, and kidney trouble, and as a remedy for weak, sore, and inflamed eyes, and paralysis, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 3, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5946. Misbranding of "Kilmer's Swamp Root." U. S. * * * v. 22 Cases of Swamp Root. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8219. I. S. No. 3425-m. S. No. E-838.)

On March 28, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and on June 11, 1917, an amended libel, for the seizure and condemnation of 6 cases, each containing two dozen packages, 10 cases, each containing one dozen packages, and 6 cases, each containing three dozen packages of Kilmer's Swamp Root, consigned by Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., alleging that the article was being transported from the State of New York into the Island of Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

It was averred in substance in the amended libel that on each package of the article and on the cartons, and printed in the circulars enclosed in the cartons, there appeared in the Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, German, and French languages certain labels and statements, a correct translation of which into the English language was set out in the amended libel. These statements formed the substance of various therapeutic claims for the article.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the amended libel for the reason that the labels appearing on the article, and the statements contained in a circular accompanying it as to the curative qualities of the said article, were false and fraudulent, that is to say, the said article is not a treatment for a number of acute and chronic disorders of the kidney, liver, bladder, and urinary organs, such as acute nephritis, Bright's disease, pyelitis, pyonephrosis, renal calculi, hydronephrosis, tuberculosis of the kidney and sarcoma of the kidney, cirrhosis of the liver, cancer of the liver, syphilis of the liver, abscess of the liver, biliary calculi, and hydatid cysts; chronic cystitis, tuberculosis of the bladder, vesical calculi, vesical polypi, acute and chronic gonorrhea, urethritis, and stricture; further, that it will not prevent Bright's disease, swelling of the feet, dropsy, pain in the back, joints, bones, and rheumatism; in that in the present state of medical knowledge there can be no preparation placed in one bottle that will be a treatment for erysipelas, herpes, old sores, and ulcers caused by vitiated blood; in that the enumeration on the back panel of a variety of symptoms that may be present in widely differing diseases would necessarily require varied treatments; for example, retention of urine may be due to stricture of the urethra, to enlarged prostate, to a foreign body in the urethra, to paralysis of the bladder due to typhoid fever or other continued fevers, myelitis, hemiplegia, and other nervous affections, and in none of these would this preparation be of any benefit; in that the said preparation will not expel biliary calculi; in that the preparation is worthless as a treatment for hypertrophy of the prostate, genital and seminal debility, and to eliminate malarial infections from the system; in that the preparation will not neutralize many of the causes of nervousness, sleeplessness, headache, neuralgia, and malarial fever; in that the preparation will not purify the blood; in that on page 1 of the booklet, the statement that the preparation promptly relieves pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder, and urinary passages is false and fraudulent, in that pain in the structures mentioned may be due to a wide variety of conditions, and of such severity as to require large doses of opiates, and would not be benefited by the said preparation; in that the preparation is not a cure for kidney disease, uric acid, hemorrhage from the kidneys, Bright's disease, urinary disorders, sudden stoppage of the urine, calculi, sand, stone in the bladder, cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), dribbling of urine, straining after urinating, retention of urine, incontinence of urine, impuri-

ties of the blood, bloody or mucous urine, pain in the urethra, pain in the back, backache, catarrh of the bladder or intestines, ulceration of the bladder, pain in the joints or muscles, lumbago, rheumatism, dropsy or swelling of the feet, emaciation, liver trouble, biliary calculi, gastric acidity, hypertrophy of the liver, acidity of the stomach, dyspepsia, cardialgia, pain in the stomach, pain in the breast, lassitude and sleeplessness, grippe (ór trancazo), debility, nervousness, in that there is nothing in the article that would make it especially suitable for females.

On June 12, 1917, the said Dr. Kilmer & Co., claimant, filed its answer to the amended libel, consenting to a degree of forfeiture setting forth alleged reasons for consenting.

Acting on the consent contained in the answer, the court, on the 12th day of June, 1917, ordered the entry of a decree of condemnation and forfeiture, and it was ordered that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$150, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5947. Misbranding of "Eastern Star Maple Flavor Sugar Butter Mixture." U. S. * * * v. Frederick O. Bailey, William T. Bailey, and J. Royal Bailey (Marshalltown Syrup and Sugar Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8244. I. S. No. 10145-1.)

On June 6, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Frederick O. Bailey, William T. Bailey and J. Royal Bailey, trading as the Marshalltown Syrup and Sugar Co., Marshalltown, Iowa, alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 29, 1915, from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Eastern Star Maple Flavor Sugar Butter Mixture * * *, Put up by Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co., Marshalltown, Iowa," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Solids (by drying) (per cent)-----	91.7
Nonsugar solids (per cent)-----	19.7
Sucrose (Clerget) (per cent)-----	54.3
Reducing sugars as invert (per cent)-----	17.7
Commercial glucose (factor 163) (per cent)-----	38.3
Polarization, direct at 26° C. (°V)-----	+118.4
Polarization, invert at 26° C. (°V)-----	+ 48.0
Polarization, invert at 87° C. (°V)-----	+ 62.4

Product contains more than 25 per cent glucose.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements appearing on the label concerning the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "25% Corn Syrup * * * small amount of corn syrup to prevent crystallization," were false and misleading in that they represented to purchasers that the article contained not more than 25 per cent of corn sirup, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it contained not more than 25 per cent of corn sirup, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained more than 25 per cent of corn sirup.

On December 19, 1917, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5948. Misbranding of cottonseed feed. U. S. * * * v. National Cotton Oil Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8253. I. S. No. 2723-m.)

On November 14, 1917, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the National Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, Montgomery, Ala., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 24, 1916, from the State of Alabama into the State of North Carolina, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Holstein Brand—Cotton Seed Feed," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Protein (per cent)-----	31.43
Nitrogen (per cent)-----	5.03
Ammonia (per cent)-----	6.11

The above analysis shows that the article contained less than 7 per cent of ammonia, less than 36 per cent of protein, and less than $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of nitrogen, and that it did contain approximately 6.11 per cent ammonia, approximately 31.43 per cent protein, and approximately 5.03 per cent nitrogen.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement borne on the tags attached to the sacks, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Guaranteed analysis—Ammonio 7%, Protein 36% * * * Nitrogen $5\frac{1}{4}$ % * * *," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 7 per cent of ammonia, not less than 36 per cent of protein, and not less than $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of nitrogen, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it contained not less than 7 per cent of ammonia, not less than 36 per cent of protein, and not less than $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of nitrogen, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than the amounts indicated of ammonia, protein, and nitrogen, to wit, approximately 6.11 per cent of ammonia, approximately 31.43 per cent of protein, and approximately 5.03 per cent of nitrogen.

On December 14, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5949. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. The Cottonseed Products Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$35. (F. & D. No. 8261. I. S. No. 3560-1.)

On July 6, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against The Cottonseed Products Co., a corporation, Louisville, Ky., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 18, 1916, from the State of Kentucky into the State of New York, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Owl Brand High-Grade Cotton Seed Meal," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Crude fiber (per cent)-----	14.6
Protein (N X 6.25) (per cent)-----	34.7
Nitrogen (per cent)-----	5.54
Ammonia (per cent)-----	6.73

Low in ammonia, protein, and nitrogen; high in fiber.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement borne on the tags attached to the sacks, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis * * * Ammonia . . 8% Protein . . 41% * * * Nitrogen . . 6½% * * * These are minimum guarantees frequently runs higher, Fibre, Maximum . . 10%," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 8 per cent of ammonia, not less than 41 per cent of protein, not less than 6½ per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 10 per cent of fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 8 per cent of ammonia, not less than 41 per cent of protein, not less than 6½ per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 10 per cent of fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than the amounts indicated of ammonia, protein, and nitrogen, and more than 10 per cent of fiber, to wit, approximately 6.73 per cent of ammonia, approximately 34.7 per cent of protein, approximately 5.54 per cent of nitrogen, and 14.6 per cent of fiber.

On October 8, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$35.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5950. Adulteration of tomatoes. U. S. * * * v. Winfield S. Armstrong and Eugene A. Burch (Waterview Packing Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 8262. I. S. No. 2524-m.)

On October 2, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Winfield S. Armstrong and Eugene A. Burch, co-partners, trading as the Waterview Packing Co., Waterview, Va., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 3, 1916, from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Red King Brand Tomatoes," which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Immersion refractometer* reading at 20°C:

(1) 30.5	(7) 27.7
(2) 30.3	(8) 33.6
(3) 26.1	(9) 32.6
(4) 29.9	(10) 28.2
(5) 30.1	(12) 27.0
(6) 32.3	

Analysis of composite sample. Cans 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12:

Immersion refractometer reading at 20°C-----	28.4
Specific gravity 20°C/20°C-----	1.0146
Solids in vacuo 70°C (per cent)-----	3.48
Ash (per cent)-----	0.30
Sodium chlorid (per cent)-----	0.02
Acids as citric anhydrous (per cent)-----	0.22
Sugars as invert after inversion (per cent)-----	2.60
Salt free ash (per cent)-----	0.28

This product contains at least 10 per cent added water.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for tomatoes, which the article purported to be.

On October 2, 1917, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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liveon consumption:		Maple flavor sugar butter mixture.	
Center, Geo. H-----	5937	<i>See</i> Mixture.	
Discs, liveon lung:		Middlings. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Center, Geo. H-----	5937	Milk:	
Eggs:		Hebenstreidt, Joseph A-----	5940
Card, Wm. B-----	5925	Mineral spring water. <i>See</i> Water.	
Dobbin Mercantile Co-----	5924	Mixture,	
Drane Commission Co-----	5908	maple flavor sugar butter:	
Farmers Union Cooperative		Marshalltown Syrup &	
Assn-----	5926	Sugar Co-----	5938, 5947
Hayworth, J. R., & Co-----	5927	Muscatsels:	
		Bauermeister, Chas. W., Co--	5931
		Nitroglycerin tablets. <i>See</i> Tablets.	

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Nitrous ether, concentrated. <i>See</i>		Tea:	
Ether.		Carter's, Dr., K. & B.:	
Peaches:		Wells, S. C., & Co-----	5904
Bauermeister, Chas. W., Co-	5931	renal:	
Pork and beans. <i>See</i> Beans.		Jackson, B. F., & Co-----	5929
Powder, hog:		Tincture, iodine:	
Old Kentucky Mfg. Co-----	5944	Probst, P. T., Co-----	5928
Prunes:		Tomato ketchup:	
Bauermeister, Chas. W., Co-	5931	Naboth Vineyards-----	5907
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Raisins:		Scottsburg Canning Co-----	5915
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<i>See</i> Elixir.		Jewett, F. E., & Co-----	5941
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triturate nitroglycerin:		spring:	
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		Co-----	5913
		Wheat middlings. <i>See</i> Feed.	

United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

C. L. ALSBERG, Chief of Bureau.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS. SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 5951-6000.

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., May 28, 1918.]

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

5951. Adulteration and misbranding of so-called "Adeps Lanae U. S. P. Hydrous." U. S. * * * v. 170 Cans * * * Adeps Lanae U. S. P. Hydrous. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8268. I. S. No. 11664-m. S. No. C-692.)

On June 2, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 170 cans of an article designated as "Adeps Lanae U. S. P. Hydrous," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 24, 1917, by The Western Biological Supply Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of the investigation, and for the further reason that the strength and purity of the said article fell below the professed standard of quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement, "Adeps Lanae U. S. P. Hydrous," appearing on the cans, was false and misleading in that it represented to the purchaser that the article was adeps lanæ U. S. P. hydrous, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a mixture of adeps lanæ hydrous and petrolatum.

On December 6, 1917, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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5952. Adulteration of beans and coffee. U. S. * * * v. Abe Azen. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8270. I. S. Nos. 12930-1, 12931-1.)

On December 15, 1917, the grand jurors of the United States within and for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, upon presentment by the United States attorney for said district, returned an indictment in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid against Abe Azen, Indianapolis, Ind., charging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on December 22, 1915, from the State of Indiana into the State of Michigan, of a quantity of beans and coffee which were adulterated.

Examination of samples of the beans by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed 44.5 per cent of decomposed beans.

Examination of the coffee showed 19.38 per cent of crude fiber. Microscopical examination showed the product to consist largely of chaff and that very little coffee was present.

Adulteration of the beans was charged in the indictment for the reason that they consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

Adulteration of the coffee was charged for the reason that coffee chaff had been substituted in part for coffee.

On January 9, 1918, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the indictment, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5953. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. O. J. Gutekunst Fruit Product Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 8274. I. S. No. 11724-m.)

On July 20, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the O. J. Gutekunst Fruit Product Co., a corporation, Gowanda, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 29, 1916, from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "O. J. Gutekunst Fruit Product Co. Pure Apple Cider Reduced to 4%," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	0.1
Glycerol (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.13
Solids (grams per 100 cc)-----	1.51
Nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc)-----	1.10
Reducing sugars after evaporation, before inversion (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.41
Ash (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.20
Ash in nonsugar solids (per cent)-----	18.2
Total phosphoric acids (P ₂ O ₅) (mg. per 100 cc)-----	13.6
Acidity, as acetic (grams per 100 cc)-----	4.18
Fixed acid, as malic (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.03

$$\text{Ratio} \frac{\text{Glycerol}}{\text{Acid} + \text{Alcohol}} = 3.05:100$$

$$\text{Ratio} \frac{\text{Nonsugar}}{\text{Acid} + \text{Alcohol}} = 25.8:100$$

Analysis indicates added distilled vinegar.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the article.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement borne on the label regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Pure Apple Cider Vinegar," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was a pure apple cider vinegar, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was pure apple cider vinegar, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but consisted in part of distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid.

On November 13, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5954. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. 58 Barrels * * * of Alleged Gelatin. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8277. I. S. No. 10644-m. S. No. C-696.)

On June 25, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 58 barrels of alleged gelatin, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 11, 1917, by T. M. Duche & Sons, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was invoiced as pure food gelatin.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, glue, containing excessive amounts of zinc and copper, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted for pure food gelatin, which the article purported to be; and for the further reason that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, to wit, zinc and copper, which might render such article injurious to health.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of; another article, to wit, pure food gelatin.

On October 6, 1917, Charles Townsend & Bro., claimants, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimants upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the article should be relabeled under the supervision of a representative of this department in the following manner: "Not to be used for food or for the manufacture of food articles."

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5955. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. 21 Barrels * * * of Alleged Gelatin. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8278. I. S. No. 11666-m. S. No. C-697.)

On June 25, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 21 barrels of alleged gelatin, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on May 14, 1917, by George W. Naylor, Jr., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was invoiced as ground gelatin.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, glue, containing excessive amounts of zinc, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted for gelatin, which the article purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, zinc, which might render such article injurious to health.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, ground gelatin.

On October 6, 1917, the said George W. Naylor, Jr., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part, that the article should be relabeled under the supervision of a representative of this department in the following manner: "Not to be used for food or for the manufacture of food articles."

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5956. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. 22 Barrels * * * of Alleged Gelatin. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8281. I. S. No. 10643-m. S. No. C-695.)

On June 29, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said District a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 22 barrels of alleged gelatin, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 11, 1916, by the Detroit Gelatin Co., Gowanda, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was invoiced as ground gelatin.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, glue, containing excessive amounts of zinc and copper, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted for ground gelatin, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, to wit, zinc and copper, which might render such article injurious to health.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, ground gelatin.

On November 13, 1917, the W. K. Jahn Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the article should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the barrels containing the article should be labeled, "Not to be used for food or for the manufacture of food articles."

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5957. Misbranding of Hall's "Texas Wonder." U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Bottles * * * of Hall's So-Called "Texas Wonder." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8282. I. S. No. 10528-m. S. No. C-699.)

On July 3, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen bottles of Hall's "Texas Wonder," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Wichita, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 25, 1917, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement regarding the therapeutic or curative effect thereof, appearing on the label of the bottles and cartons, to wit, "The Texas Wonder, Hall's great discovery, for kidney and bladder troubles, diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism, dissolves gravel regulates bladder trouble in children," was false and fraudulent in that it was applied to said article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of its truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of the purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was in whole or in part composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On September 24, 1917, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5958. Adulteration of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. 3 Barrels of Gelatin. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8285. I. S. No. 12238-m. S. No. C-704.)

On July 6, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 barrels of gelatin, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 3, 1917, by the W. K. Jahn Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Ice Cream Special Gelatine."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained certain added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, viz., arsenic, copper, and zinc, and was of a deleterious character and unfit for use as food.

On October 24, 1917, the said W. K. Jahn Co., claimant, having filed an answer to the libel and a claim for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant to be used for purposes other than for food, upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5959. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Phoenix Cotton Oil Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8288. I. S. No. 3795-1.)

On January 12, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Phoenix Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, Dyersburg, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 3, 1916, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Maine, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Dove Brand Prime Cotton Seed Meal," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Fat (per cent).....	5.57
Fiber (per cent).....	15.35
Protein (per cent).....	32.81
Total nitrogen (per cent).....	5.25
Ammonia (per cent).....	6.38

The above analysis shows the product to be of lower grade than prime cottonseed meal, that it contained an excess of fiber indicating added hulls, and contained less than 38.63 per cent protein, 6 per cent fat, 6.18 per cent nitrogen, 7.50 per cent ammonia, and more than 10 per cent fiber.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, added hulls, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for prime cottonseed meal, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements regarding the article and ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis * * * Prime Cotton Seed Meal * * * Ammonia 7.50%, Protein 38.63%, Fat 6.00%, Nitrogen 6.18%. These are minimum guarantees frequently runs higher Fibre. Maximum 10.00%," were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was prime cottonseed meal which contained not less than 7.50 per cent of ammonia, 38.63 per cent of protein, 6.00 per cent of fat, 6.18 per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 10.00 per cent of fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was prime cottonseed meal which contained not less than 7.50 per cent of ammonia, 38.63 per cent of protein, 6.00 per cent of fat, 6.18 per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 10.00 per cent of fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not prime cottonseed meal which contained not less than the amounts indicated of ammonia, protein, fat, and nitrogen, and not more than 10 per cent of fiber, but was a product inferior to prime cottonseed meal, to wit, a mixture of cottonseed meal and added hulls, which contained approximately 6.38 per cent of ammonia, approximately 32.81 per cent of protein, approximately 5.57 per cent of fat, approximately 5.25 per cent of nitrogen, and 15.35 per cent of fiber.

On January 19, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5960. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. * * * v. George E. Scherer and Samuel J. Wetzel (G. E. Scherer & Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs (F. & D. No. 8290. I. S. No. 21446-m.)

On September 18, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George E. Scherer and Samuel J. Wetzel, trading as G. E. Scherer & Co., Hill City, Kans., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 9, 1916, from the State of Kansas into the State of Colorado, of a quantity of eggs which were adulterated.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 53 per cent of rots and spots.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On October 9, 1917, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5961. Misbranding of dairy feed. U. S. * * * v. Golden Grain Milling Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8291. I. S. No. 4404-1.)

On July 12, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Golden Grain Milling Co., a corporation, doing business at East St. Louis, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 17, 1916, from the State of Illinois into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Golden Grain Dairy Feed," which was misbranded.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Ether extract (per cent)	2.08
Crude fiber (per cent)	20.2
Protein (N×6.25) (per cent)	15.5

These results show that the product contains less fat, less protein, and more fiber than is guaranteed upon the label.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement borne on the sacks and on the tags attached thereto, regarding the article and the ingredients and the substances contained therein, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis: Protein 16½%, Fat 3½%, Fibre 12%," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 16½ per cent of protein, not less than 3½ per cent of fat, and not more than 12 per cent of fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 16½ per cent of protein, not less than 3½ per cent of fat, and not more than 12 per cent of fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than the amounts indicated of protein and fat and more than 12 per cent of fiber, to wit, approximately 15.5 per cent of protein, approximately 2.08 per cent of fat, and approximately 20.2 per cent of fiber.

On November 19, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5962. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. * * * v. Benjamin F. McClellan. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8294. I. S. No. 1706-m.)

On August 21, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Benjamin F. McClellan, Carnsforth, Iowa, alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 5, 1916, from the State of Iowa into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated.

Examination of 5 one-half cases, 900 eggs, by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed 140 bad eggs, or 15.55 per. cent.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On November 30, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5963. Adulteration and misbranding of cognac brandy. U. S. * * * v. Adolph Gruenewald and Harry Shatkin, copartners (New England Cordial & Importing Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 8295. I. S. No. 3107-m.)

On February 2, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Adolph Gruenewald and Harry Shatkin, copartners, trading as the New England Cordial & Importing Co., Providence, R. I., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about October 6, 1916, from the State of Rhode Island into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Cognac Type Fin Vieux Brandy," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results, expressed, unless otherwise indicated, as grams per 100 liters to 100 proof:

Proof (degrees)	80.25
Solids.....	264.1
Acids, total, as acetic.....	13.16
Esters, as acetic.....	8.77
Aldehydes, as acetic.....	4.98
Furfural: Trace.	
Fusel oil.....	9.59

The above analysis shows that the product consists in whole or in part of neutral spirits.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, neutral spirits, had been mixed and packed therewith, so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for brandy, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Cognac Type Fin Vieux Brandy," and the statement, to wit, "Cognac Fin View Brandy Alargu d'Armoiries," together with a design of three stars and a device of fleurs de lys [lis], borne on the labels attached to the bottles, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was fine old brandy of cognac type and that said article was cognac, to wit, a brandy produced in the Cognac district of France, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was fine old brandy of cognac type and that said article was cognac, to wit, a brandy produced in the Cognac district of France, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a mixture consisting largely of neutral spirits produced in the United States of America.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On February 6, 1918, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5964. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. Charles W. Leach. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 8296. I. S. No. 9703-m.)

On October 22, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Charles W. Leach, East Burke, Vt., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 19, 1917, from the State of Vermont into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained added water.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith, so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for milk, which the article purported to be.

On December 11, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5965. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. Harvey P. Graves. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 8297. I. S. No. 9701-m.)

On October 23, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Harvey P. Graves, Lyndonville, Vt., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 20, 1917, from the State of Vermont into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained added water.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith, so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for milk, which the article purported to be.

On December 11, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5966. Misbranding of poultry food. U. S. * * * v. H. C. Knoke & Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8298. I. S. Nos. 19628-m, 19629-m.)

On October 20, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against H. C. Knoke & Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment under the name of the L. C. Mercantile Co., by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 22, 1916, and May 31, 1916, from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana, of quantities of an article labeled in part, "Perfecto Poultry Food," and "to be compounded from the following ingredients: Wheat, Corn, Kafir, Barley, Oats, Buckwheat, Sunflower Seed and Limestone Grit," which was misbranded.

Analyses of samples from each shipment of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed no sunflower seed nor limestone grit to be present.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement borne on the tags attached to the bags regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "H. C. Knoke & Company of Chicago, Ill., Guarantee this Perfecto Poultry Food * * * to be compounded from the following ingredients: Wheat, Corn, Kafir, Barley, Oats, Buckwheat, Sunflower Seed and Limestone Grit," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article consisted of wheat, corn, kafir, barley, oats, buckwheat, sunflower seed, and limestone grit, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it consisted of wheat, corn, kafir, barley, oats, buckwheat, sunflower seed, and limestone grit, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not, but consisted of a mixture which contained no sunflower seed or limestone grit.

On December 31, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5967. Adulteration and misbranding of so-called Jamaica rum and cognac type brandy. U. S. * * * v. The Turner-Looker Co., a corporation (Peoples Distilling Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8299. I. S. Nos. 12168-m, 12169-m.)

On September 14, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against The Turner-Looker Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, under the trade name of People's Distilling Co., in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 7, 1917, from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, of quantities of articles, labeled in part, "Jamaica Rum" and "Cognac Type Brandy," respectively, which were adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of the samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results, expressed, unless otherwise stated, in grams per 100 liters to 100 proof alcohol:

	The cognac type brandy.	The Jamaica rum.
Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	45.1	45.1
Proof (degrees)-----	90.1	90.1
Acids, total, as acetic-----	9.3	18.3
Esters, as acetic-----	27.3	27.2
Aldehydes, as acetic-----	0.63	0.73
Fusel oil-----	11.8	3.9
Caramel: Positive.		

The above analyses shows that an artificially colored imitation, consisting largely of neutral spirits, had been substituted for the product in each case.

Adulteration of the so-called Jamaica rum was alleged in the information for the reason that an artificially colored imitation consisting largely of neutral spirits had been mixed and packed therewith, so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in whole or in part for Jamaica rum, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement to wit, "Jamaica Rum," borne on the label attached to the keg, and the statement, to wit, "Imp. Jam. Rum," borne on the tag attached to the keg, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, not corrected by the statement, "Imitation Rum. Proof 90," were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was Jamaica rum, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was Jamaica rum, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was an artificially colored imitation of Jamaica rum consisting largely of neutral spirits.

Adulteration of the so-called cognac type brandy was alleged for the reason that an artificially colored imitation consisting largely of neutral spirits had been mixed and packed therewith, so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in whole or in part for brandy, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article in the other shipment was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Cognac Type Brandy," borne on the keg containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was cognac type brandy, and for the further reason that it was labeled

as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was cognac type brandy, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was an artificially colored imitation of brandy consisting largely of neutral spirits.

On January 28, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5968. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Roberts Cotton Oil Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 8306. I. S. No. 19701-m.)

On August 17, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Roberts Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, doing business at Memphis, Tenn., and Jonesboro, Ark., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 3, 1916, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Iowa, of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "Forfat Brand."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Crude fiber (per cent)-----	15.3
Crude protein (per cent)-----	36.1

These results show that the product contains less protein and more fiber than was guaranteed upon the label.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement borne on the tags attached to the sacks regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis * * * Protein 38.55 to 41 per cent. * * * Crude Fibre 8 to 12 per cent," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 38.55 per cent of protein and not more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it contained not less than 38.55 per cent of protein and not more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 38.55 per cent of protein and more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, to wit, approximately 36.1 per cent of protein and 15.3 per cent of crude fiber.

On November 27, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5969. Misbranding of cottonseed meal and cottonseed feed meal. U. S.
 * * * v. Campobello Oil Mill, a corporation. Plea of guilty.
 Fine, \$50. (T. & D. No. 8308. I. S. Nos. 2716-m, 2787-m, 2788-m, 2789-m.)

On August 16, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Campobello Oil Mill, a corporation, Campobello, S. C., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 26, 1916, January 10, 1917, January 13, 1917, and January 15, 1917, from the State of South Carolina into the State of North Carolina, of quantities of cottonseed meal in the first shipment and cottonseed feed meal in the other shipments, which were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

<i>Shipment of</i>	<i>Oct. 26.</i>	<i>Jan. 10.</i>	<i>Jan. 13.</i>	<i>Jan. 15.</i>
Protein (N×6.25) (per cent)-----	33.1	33.2	31.8	32.9
Crude fiber (per cent)-----	11.2			

Misbranding of the cottonseed meal was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that the statement borne on the tags attached to the sacks regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis * * * Protein 38.62 per cent * * * Max. Crude Fiber 10.00 per cent," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 38.62 per cent of protein and not more than 10 per cent of crude fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it contained not less than 38.62 per cent of protein and not more than 10 per cent of crude fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 38.62 per cent of protein and more than 10 per cent of crude fiber, to wit, 33.1 per cent of protein and 11.2 per cent of crude fiber.

Misbranding of the cottonseed feed meal in the other shipments was alleged for the reason that the statements borne on the tags attached to the sacks regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis * * * Protein 36.00 per cent," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 36 per cent of protein, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it contained not less than 36 per cent of protein, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 36 per cent of protein, to wit, 33.2 per cent, 31.8 per cent, or 32.9 per cent of protein, as the case might be.

On September 14, 1917, the defendant company filed its answer admitting the allegations of the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5970. Adulteration and misbranding of whitefish. U. S. * * * v. A. C. L. Haase & Sons Fish Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$30 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8313. I. S. No. 10751-m.)

On September 6, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the A. C. L. Haase & Sons Fish Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about November 28, 1916, from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Extra Family Best Grade Cisco White Fish," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the fish were lake herring.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that lake herring had been substituted wholly for whitefish, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, "White fish," borne on the label thereof, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was whitefish, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it was whitefish, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was another variety of fish, to wit, lake herring, and this false, misleading statement and deceptive labeling were not corrected by the presence on the label of the word, "Cisco," which was entirely obscured by the shipping tag. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On December 11, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$30 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5971. Adulteration and misbranding of brandy. U. S. * * * v. The Turner-Looker Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8314. I. S. No. 11384-m.)

On July 20, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against The Turner-Looker Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 1, 1917, from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Trester Brandy," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results, expressed, unless otherwise stated, in grams per 100 liters, 100 proof:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	40.2
Proof (degrees)-----	80.4
Acids, total, as acetic-----	6.7
Esters, as acetic-----	50.4
Aldehydes, as acetic-----	19.9
Fusel oil-----	29.8
Caramel: Negative.	

The above analysis shows the product to be a mixture of neutral spirits and brandy.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, neutral spirits, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for Trester brandy, which the article purported to be. Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement, "Trester Brandy," borne on the label thereof, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article consisted entirely of Trester brandy, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it consisted entirely of Trester brandy, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not, but consisted in large part of neutral spirits, and this misleading impression was not corrected by the statement on the reverse head of the keg, "Brandy A. Compound."

On January 28, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5972. Misbranding of cottonseed meal and cottonseed feed. U. S. * * *
v. Willmont Oil Mills, a corporation. Allegations of the information admitted by defendant company. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 8316.
I. S. Nos. 2715-m, 2717-m, 2718-m, 2790-m, 2792-m, 2793-m, 2796-m.)

On August 15, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Willmont Oil Mills, a corporation, Pelzer, S. C., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 19, 1916, October 26, 1916, and October 27, 1916, from the State of South Carolina into the State of North Carolina, of quantities of an article, labeled in part, "Cotton Seed Meal," and on or about December 19, 1916, December 22, 1916, December 28, 1916, January 9, 1917, January 15, 1917, and January 18, 1917, of quantities of an article labeled in part, "Cotton Seed Feed," which was misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results: The three shipments of cottonseed meal showed 6.02 per cent, 5.68 per cent, and 6.05 per cent of ammonia.

The 6 shipments of cottonseed feed showed 31.8 per cent, 30.8 per cent, 32.7 per cent, 32.1 per cent, 30.9 per cent, and 31.3 per cent of protein.

Misbranding of the cottonseed meal in the three shipments on October 19, 1916, October 26, 1916, and October 27, 1917, was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis, Ammonia 7½ Per Cent," borne on the tags attached to the sacks regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 7½ per cent of ammonia, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 7½ per cent of ammonia, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain 7½ per cent of ammonia, but did contain a less amount, to wit, 6.02 per cent of ammonia, or 5.68 per cent of ammonia, or 6.05 per cent of ammonia, as the case might be.

Misbranding of the cottonseed feed was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Guaranteed Protein, (minimum) 36.00 Per Cent," borne on the tags attached to the sacks regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 36 per cent of protein, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 36 per cent of protein, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain 36 per cent of protein, but contained a less amount, to wit, 31.8 per cent of protein, or 30.8 per cent of protein, or 32.7 per cent of protein, or 32.1 per cent of protein, or 30.9 per cent of protein, or 31.3 per cent of protein, as the case might be.

On September 11, 1917, the defendant company filed its answer admitting the allegations of the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5973. Misbranding of "Dr. Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher." U. S. * * * v. W. J. Gilmore Drug Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 8317. I. S. No. 4851-m.)

On August 15, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the W. J. Gilmore Drug Co., a corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about February 14, 1916, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Dr. Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that this product consisted essentially of a hydroalcoholic solution of sugars, salicylic acid, aromatic oils, plant extractives, and calcium salts. Indications of guaiac.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on its label falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy to purify the blood, for debilitating diseases in women, for malaria, fever and ague, scrofula, cancer, erysipelas, salt rheum, tetter, boils, ulcers, sore eyes, dyspepsia, indigestion, piles, weakness, nervousness, loss of appetite, mercurial and all blood diseases, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the further reason that certain statements included in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for all blood diseases such as ulcers, scrofulous diseases, erysipelas, boils, sore eyes, scald head, and mercurial diseases, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On December 4, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5974. Adulteration and misbranding of "Chicorine." U. S. * * * v. Theodore D. Floto (Floto Chicorine Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 8319. I. S. No. 3353-m.)

On September 4, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Theodore D. Floto, trading as the Floto Chicorine Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 29, 1917, from the State of New York into the State of Virginia, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Chicorine," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a partly charred cereal product, and appeared to contain no chicory.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, cereal, had been substituted for chicory, which the article purported to contain.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the following statement, to wit, "Chicorine," regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, appearing on the label, was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers that the article contained a substantial amount of chicory, and for the further reason that it was labeled and branded as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained chicory, when, in truth and in fact, it did not, but was composed and consisted largely of cereal products.

On January 2, 1918, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5975. Adulteration and misbranding of brandy cognac type. U. S. * * *
 v. Fleischmann-Clarke Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine,
 \$100. (F. & D. No. 8325. I. S. No. 22256-m.)

On November 8, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Fleischmann-Clarke Co., a corporation, doing business at San Francisco, Cal., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 2, 1917, from the State of California into the State of Nevada, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Brandy Cognac Type," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results, expressed, unless otherwise stated, as grams per 100 liters, 100 proof alcohol:

Proof at 60° F. (degrees)-----	87.6
Solids-----	175.3
Acids, as acetic-----	9.6
Furfural: None.	
Esters, as ethyl acetate-----	16.1
Aldehydes, as acetic-----	5.0
Fusel oil-----	15.1
Color (degrees, Lovibond, 0.5 inch cell)-----	7.5
Color insoluble in amyl alcohol (per cent)-----	50
Caramel: Present.	

Residue on distillation: Clear, slight odor of wood.

Product consists wholly or in part of neutral spirits colored with caramel.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that neutral spirits had been substituted in whole or in part for brandy, cognac type, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Brandy Cognac Type," borne on the barrel containing the article regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was brandy, cognac type, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was brandy, cognac type, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a mixture composed in whole or in part of neutral spirits.

On December 30, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and on December 31, 1917, the court imposed a fine of \$100

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5976. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. * * * v. 30 Cases * * * of * * * Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8331. I. S. No. 4780-m. S. No. E-856.)

On July 9, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 30 cases, each containing two dozen bottles of "Onward Brand tomato catsup", labeled, "Made by the Purity Preserving Co., Greenville, Ohio," at Huntington, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 13, 1917, by the Purity Preserving Co., Greenville, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of West Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it contained a partially decomposed vegetable product.

On September 25, 1917, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5977. Adulteration of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. 1 Barrel of Gelatin. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8337. I. S. No. 28856-k. S. No. E-860.)

On July 16, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1 barrel, containing 150 pounds of gelatin, remaining unsold in the original unbroken package at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on June 15, 1917, by W. K. Jahn Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, zinc, which might render said article injurious to health.

On August 13, 1917, the said W. K. Jahn Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5978. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. 6 Barrels * * * of Alleged Gelatin. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8343. I. S. No. 9002-p. S. No. C-709.)

On July 23, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 6 barrels of alleged gelatin at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on June 27, 1917, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled, "Powdered Gelatine."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, glue, containing excessive amounts of zinc, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted for gelatin, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, zinc, which might render such article injurious to health.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, powdered gelatin.

On August 30, 1917, Thomas Kane, Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the article should be labeled, "Not to be used for food or for the manufacture of food articles."

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5979. Misbranding of beans. U. S. * * * v. 630 Cases * * * of Beans. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8344. I. S. No. 1814-p. S. No. E-863.)

On July 31, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 630 cases, each containing 4 dozen cans of beans, at Graham, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on February 2, 1917, by D. E. Foote & Co., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Our Leader Brand Beans."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it purported to be navy beans, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was soya beans.

On December 14, 1917, the said D. E. Foote & Co., claimant, having paid the costs of the proceedings and executed a bond in the sum of \$1,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5980. Supplement to Notice of Judgment No. 5164. Misbranding of "Stuart's Calcium Wafer Compound." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 7497. I. S. No. 4670. S. No. E-633.)

In Notice of Judgment No. 5164, as published on page 190 of S. R. A. Chem. Suppl. 34, issued February 21, 1918, it was set out in accordance with the allegation in the libel that the "Stuart's Calcium Wafer Compound" proceeded against had been shipped by H. W. St. John Co., New York, N. Y. The connection of H. W. St. John & Co. with this shipment was merely that of a public warehouseman and forwarding medium, and said company was not in any way concerned with the branding or misbranding of the article.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5981. Adulteration and misbranding of "Red Conserve." U. S. * * * v. Luigi Vecchi, a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$350. (F. & D. No. 8357. I. S. Nos. 1280-m, 1285-m, 1288-m, 1294-m.)

On September 24, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Luigi Vecchi, a corporation, doing business at Hazlet, N. J., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 25, 1916, November 9, 1916, November 10, 1916, and between October 26, 1916 and November 22, 1916, from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, of quantities of an article labeled in part, "Conserva Rossa Red Conserve Steeple Brand, * * * Made in the State of New Jersey by Luigi Vecchi, Inc., New York," which in the first shipment was adulterated and misbranded, in the second shipment was adulterated, and in the third and fourth shipments was misbranded.

Examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

The article in the first shipment was a partially decomposed vegetable product, consisting essentially of tomatoes and at least 30 per cent of apple.

The article in the second shipment was a partially decomposed vegetable product.

The article in the third shipment was essentially a mixture of tomatoes with at least 20 per cent of apple.

The article in fourth shipment was essentially a mixture of tomatoes and at least 30 per cent of apple.

Adulteration of the article in the first and second shipments was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of decomposed vegetable substances.

Misbranding of the article in the first, third, and fourth shipments was alleged for the reason that the statement, "A blend of 75% tomatoes, 10% selected fruits and vegetables and 15% salt, sugar and spices," borne on the label, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 75 per cent of tomatoes and not more than 10 per cent of selected fruits and vegetables, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 75 per cent of tomatoes and not more than 10 per cent of selected fruits and vegetables, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain 75 per cent of tomatoes, but contained a less amount, to wit, approximately 55 or 65 per cent, and contained a greater amount than 10 per cent of selected fruits and vegetables, to wit, approximately 30 per cent, or 20 per cent, as the case might be.

On October 8, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$350.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5982. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of "Maple Etta Syrup." U. S. * * * v. Burton Lee Johnson and Samuel Russell Rambo (B. L. Johnson & Co.). Tried to the court and a jury. Verdict of guilty as to count two of the information. Fine, \$150. Verdict of not guilty as to count one of the information. (F. & D. No. 8360. I. S. No. 1924-m.)

On August 28, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Burton Lee Johnson and Samuel Russell Rambo, doing business as B. L. Johnson & Co., Knoxville, Tenn., alleging shipment by the said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 24, 1916, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Maple Etta Syrup," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Moisture, by refractometer (per cent)-----	33.96
Ash, total (moisture free basis) (per cent)-----	0.075
Ash, soluble in water (moisture free basis) (per cent)-----	0.069
Ash, insoluble in water (moisture free basis) (per cent)---	0.006
Winton lead number-----	0.35
Malic acid: None.	
Sucrose (Clerget) (per cent)-----	64.8
Glucose: None.	
Reducing sugars (per cent)-----	0.46
Vanillin: Negative.	
Coumarin: Negative.	
Taste resembles maple sirup.	

The above analysis shows that the product contains very little or no maple sugar.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the first count of the information for the reason that an imitation product containing no maple sirup had been substituted for maple sirup, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the second count of the information for the reason that the statement and design, to wit, "Maple Etta Syrup," borne on the label thereof, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers that the article consisted of maple sirup, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it was maple sirup, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not so consist, and was not maple sirup, but was an imitation product containing no maple sirup, and this false and misleading impression and representation and deceptive and misleading labeling were not corrected by the statement in inconspicuous type, "Produced by the delicate blending of sugar syrup, cane and maple etta syrups," appearing on the label.

On December 10, 1917, the case came on for trial before the court and a jury, and after the submission of evidence and arguments by counsel, the following charge was delivered to the jury by the court (Sanford, D. J.):

Gentlemen of the Jury: You are, in trying this criminal information, to give the defendant the benefit of the presumption of innocence, just as in trying an indictment. You are to carefully weigh and consider all evidence in the case. If it satisfies you of the guilt of the defendants, or either of them, beyond a reasonable doubt, it would be your duty to bring in a verdict accordingly; if

it does not satisfy you of their guilt, or leaves in your mind a reasonable doubt of their guilt, from the evidence, you should bring in a verdict of not guilty.

As I say, I direct a verdict of not guilty under the first count. I submit to you the question as to whether there is guilt under the second count. Each side, as you have heard, has asked for peremptory instructions in its favor. I have overruled both motions, both of the Government and of the defendants, and submit the matter to be decided by the jury.

This information is based under the Food & Drugs Act; an Act passed by Congress for the prevention of the shipment in interstate commerce of adulterated and misbranded foods, drugs and the like. One provision of this Act is that the food shall not be misbranded; that is, it shall not be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser. Now it is under this clause of the Food and Drugs Act that the question of the guilt or innocence of these defendants must be determined. A good many of the matters here are admitted and are not in dispute. It is admitted that the defendants were partners and that they shipped the cans of sirup charged in the information, in interstate commerce, from Knoxville, Tennessee, to the State of Georgia. It is conceded that these cans were labeled in the words and figures set forth in the information; and one of the original cans, with the original label, has been exhibited to you in evidence. It is also, as I understand, not disputed that the two defendants had knowledge of the fact that this sirup did not contain any maple and was not maple sirup; and it was stated by their counsel in argument that the only question in the case for the jury's determination is whether or not this sirup was labeled so as to mislead or deceive the purchaser. In other words, the only question is this question of fact as to the label. Now you have heard the evidence as to this matter. You are to carefully weigh and consider the same. You are to look at the label yourself, which has been introduced in evidence. The label, as you have seen, has the name "Maple" in large letters; the word "Etta" in smaller letters underneath it and to the right, without any hyphen; and the word "Syrup" in a little larger letters than the letters in the word "Maple." Below that are words "Produced by the delicate blending of refined sugar syrup, cane and maple etta syrups." These are in much smaller letters. The word "maple etta" as written in that small type seems to me to be really two words, that is there seems to be a larger space between the two "e's" than between the other letters; I am not sure about that, however. There is no hyphen certainly between the word "maple" and the word "etta." Still further down on the label and in still smaller letters and figures are the words "Over 99% pure." There are other things on the label not necessary to be called to your attention.

Now the Government insists that, taking that label as a whole, especially considering the way in which the words "Maple" and "Syrup" are printed, with the type and size of the letters, and the way in which the word "Etta" is written underneath the word "Maple," with the design of maple leaves, or something in the nature of maple leaves, around it, deceives and misleads purchasers into the belief that it is maple sirup. That is the issue that is submitted to you. Does that label that you have before you deceive and mislead; is it so labeled as to so deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that he is getting maple sirup? As a matter of fact it is conceded that he is not getting maple sirup. It is not a question as to whether any purchaser has been actually deceived or not; the Government does not have to show that. It is not a question of the actual intention of the defendants to deceive. It is a question simply of whether the label, taken as a whole, as it is upon the can and as offered to the purchaser for sale, is reasonably calculated to deceive and mislead the average purchaser into the belief that he is getting maple sirup. Is that its natural effect? If the natural effect of that label, when you take it as a whole and look at it as the average ordinary purchaser would look at it, is to deceive such an ordinary average purchaser into the belief that he is getting maple sirup, when he is not, then this shipment in interstate commerce was a violation of the act.

Now you have to consider all circumstances in this case, and put yourself, in so far as you can, in the position of an ordinary average purchaser who goes to a store to buy sirup. Now it is not a question of what a very careful man would do about it or would think about it; it is not a question of what a very careless man would think about it; it is a question what the ordinary average purchaser would believe when he saw this label, what he would reasonably be expected to think when he looks at it. You are to determine whether he would read the whole label, read it all, or only the large letters. What would the

average ordinary purchaser do; would the average ordinary purchaser be deceived? You are to take into consideration all the circumstances bearing on that question, the label itself, the placing of the letters, and the size of the letters, and determine what would be the natural effect of that label on the ordinary average person.

* * * * *

Now then take that label and determine for yourself just how much the ordinary average purchaser would read and how much he would notice about it, and whether that ordinary average purchaser would be led into the belief that he was getting maple sirup, as indicated by the large letters or would read it all and see other things, and be led into the belief that he was not getting maple sirup? What effect, if read further would that "Over 99% pure" have on it? Would that lead him still further to believe that he was getting maple sirup? What effect would those other words about how it is produced, blended etc., have on the ordinary purchaser; would he notice them, would he pay any attention to them, would he read them, and what effect would they have upon him? You have got to put yourself, as I say, in the position of an ordinary average purchaser.

If the label taken as a whole, the words and everything, is reasonably calculated to deceive such an average ordinary purchaser then this shipment in interstate commerce by persons knowing its contents and knowing what sort of label it had, would be a violation of the act. If you are satisfied of that, beyond a reasonable doubt, as to either or both of these defendants, it would be your duty to bring in a verdict of guilty. If you are not satisfied, or have a reasonable doubt about it, it would be your duty to acquit.

Take the case, Gentlemen.

Thereupon the jury retired, and, after due deliberation returned a verdict of guilty on December 11, 1917, upon the second count of the information, and on December 13, 1917, the court imposed a fine of \$100 upon the defendant Johnson and a fine of \$50 upon the defendant Rambo. By direction of the court a verdict of not guilty was returned upon the first count of the information charging adulteration of the article.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**5983. Adulteration and alleged misbranding of tomato pulp. U. S. * * *
v. Scottsburg Canning Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty to count
one of indictment. Fine, \$100 and costs. Second count of indictment
not-prossed. (F. & D. No. 8361. I. S. No. 11371-m.)**

On December 15, 1917, the grand jurors of the United States within and for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, upon presentment by the United States Attorney for said district, returned an indictment in the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid against the Scottsburg Canning Co., a corporation, Scottsburg, Ind., charging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about September 18, 1916, from the State of Indiana into the State of Kentucky, of a quantity of tomato pulp which was adulterated and misbranded.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department shows the product to consist of a partially decomposed vegetable product.

Adulteration of the article was charged in the first count of the indictment for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

Misbranding of the article was charged in the second count of the indictment for the reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On January 9, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the first count of the indictment, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs. The second count of the indictment, charging misbranding of the article, was not-prossed.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5984. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. Brocton Fruit Products Co., a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 8366. I. S. No. 1902-m.)

On October 2, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Brocton Fruit Products Co., a corporation, Brocton, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 2, 1916, from the State of New York into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Apple Cider Vinegar," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of the sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results, expressed in grams per 100 cc unless otherwise stated:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	0.20
Glycerol -----	0.21
Solids -----	1.92
Nonsugar solids -----	1.58
Total ash -----	0.31
Water-soluble ash-----	0.25
Total reducing substances before inversion-----	0.47
Total reducing substances after inversion-----	0.47
Nonvolatile reducing substances -----	0.34
Volatile reducing substances -----	0.13
Acidity, as acetic-----	5.88
Volatile acid, as acetic-----	5.84
Fixed acid, as malic-----	0.04
Lead precipitate: Light.	
Color (degrees, brewer's scale, 0.5 inch)-----	5.0
Formic acid (mg. per 100 cc)-----	2
Per cent of color removed by fuller's earth-----	50

The above results show that distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid and mineral matter have been added to this vinegar.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that substances, to wit, a mixture composed of dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar and mineral matter, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for apple-cider vinegar, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Apple Cider Vinegar," borne on the barrels, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article consisted wholly of apple-cider vinegar, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it consisted wholly of apple-cider vinegar, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not, but consisted in part of a mixture composed of dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar and mineral matter.

On November 27, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5985. Misbranding of "Dr. King's Liver and Kidney Alterative and Blood Cleanser." U. S. * * * v. Charles A. Ritchey. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8368. I. S. No. 3222-1.)

On October 2, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Charles A. Ritchey, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about January 10, 1916, from the State of Illinois into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of an article labeled in part "Dr. King's Liver and Kidney Alterative and Blood Cleanser," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

This product consists essentially of an aqueous solution of magnesium sulphate, sassafras oil, and aloes. No indications of podophyllum, rhubarb, salicylic acid, sarsaparilla, or tartrates.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain statement borne on its label regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that the article was composed of podophyllin, sarsaparilla, wild cherry, rhubarb, gentian, acidum salicylicum, soda-et-potassi tartrate, and caramel, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not composed of those ingredients, but consisted of Epsom salts, bitter cape aloes, quassia, caramel, and oil of sassafras.

It was further alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for erysipelas, scrofula, salt rheum, tetter, boils, old sores, scald head, syphilitic and mercurial diseases, scrofulous humors, syphilitic affections, cancerous humors, ringworms, catarrh, headache, dizziness, faintness at the stomach, pain in the back, female weakness, general debility, for all diseases arising from an impure state or low condition of the blood, in cases of dropsy, ague, eruptions, syphilis, and pain in kidneys and back, and for stomach trouble and rheumatism, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On December 31, 1917, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5986. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. Jersey Farm Dairy Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8370. I. S. No. 17601-m.)

On November 13, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Jersey Farm Dairy Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., doing business at Bunker Hill, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 15, 1916, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analysis of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the same to be filthy and decomposed.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed animal substance.

On January 7, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5987. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. Steinlage Sanitary Milk Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8371. I. S. Nos. 11826-m, 17602-m.)

On November 13, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Steinlage Sanitary Milk Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., doing business at Worden, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 12, 1916, and August 17, 1916, from the State of Illinois to the State of Missouri, of quantities of milk which was adulterated.

Examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the same to be filthy and decomposed.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed animal substance.

On January 7, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5988. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Phoenix Cotton Oil Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8372. I. S. No. 19856-m.)

On September 24, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Phoenix Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, Dyersburg, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 15, 1916, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Kentucky, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part, "Choice Cotton Seed Meal," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Ether extract (per cent)-----	6.05
Crude fiber (per cent)-----	13.20
Nitrogen (per cent)-----	5.55
Protein (N×6.25) (per cent)-----	34.7
Low in protein and fat and high in fiber.	

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit:

"Guaranteed Analysis:		38
Protein-----		Per cent.
Fat-----		7.00
Fiber-----		10.00"

borne on the tags attached to the sacks regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 38 per cent of protein, not less than 7 per cent of fat, and not more than 10 per cent of fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 38 per cent of protein, not less than 7 per cent of fat, and not more than 10 per cent of fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 38 per cent of protein and 7 per cent of fat and more than 10 per cent of fiber, to wit, approximately 34.7 per cent of protein, 6.05 per cent of fat, and 13.2 per cent of fiber.

On January 19, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5989. Adulteration and misbranding of bellycut fish. U. S. * * * v. 100 Barrels * * * of Bellycut Fish. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Good portion ordered released on bond. Unfit portion destroyed. (F. & D. No. 8380. I. S. No. 1603-p. S. No. E-868.)

On July 31, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 barrels, each containing 250 pounds of bellycut fish, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 22, 1917, by the Cape Fish Co., Plymouth, Mass., and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in particular, in whole or in part, of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal product, to wit, filthy, decomposed, and putrid fish.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not stated on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On November 10, 1917, the Louis Meyer Trading Co., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product, after having been sorted, should be inspected under the supervision of a representative of this department, the unfit portion to be destroyed and the good portion to be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5990. Adulteration of cabbage. U. S. * * * v. 115 Cases Cabbage. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8385. I. S. No. 16712-p. S. No. W-189.)

On August 8, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 115 cases, each containing 24 cans of cabbage, consigned on or about August 2, 1917, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Cal., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Seattle & Puget Sound Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., and transported from the State of Washington into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On August 21, 1917, the Pettigrew-Zinn Co., San Francisco, Cal., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in sum of \$287.50, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5991. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. 18 Barrels * * * of Alleged Gelatin. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8396. I. S. No. 9003-p. S. No. C-720.)

On July 30, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 18 barrels of alleged gelatin, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 11, 1917, by T. M. Duche & Sons, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, glue, containing excessive amounts of zinc and copper, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, zinc, which might render such article injurious to health. Adulteration of the article was alleged for the further reason that a certain substance, to wit, glue, containing excessive amounts of zinc, had been substituted for pure food gelatin, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, "Pure Food Gelatin."

On October 6, 1917, Charles Townsend & Bro., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned, in part, that the article should be relabeled under the supervision of a representative of this department in the following manner: "Not to be used for food or for the manufacture of food articles."

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5992. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. Hattie M. Hurlburt. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$1. (F. & D. No. 8415. I. S. Nos. 54-m, 450-m, 109-m, 414-m.)

On October 9, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Hattie M. Hurlburt, Waterford, Vt., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 15, 1916, August 16, 1916, July 15, 1916, and July 14, 1916, from the State of Vermont into the State of Massachusetts, of quantities of milk which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the article in each shipment by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

<i>Shipment of—</i>	<i>Aug. 15.</i>	<i>Aug. 16.</i>	<i>July 15.</i>	<i>July 14.</i>
Fat (per cent) -----	2.60	3.00	1.50	1.40
Total solids (per cent) -----	8.52	9.13	6.00	6.28
Solids not fat (per cent) -----	5.92	6.13	4.50	4.88

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for milk, which the article purported to be.

On December 11, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$1.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5993. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. George Keneson. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 8417. I. S. Nos. 107-m, 413-m.)

On September 27, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George Keneson, Concord, Vt., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 14, 1916, and July 15, 1916, from the State of Vermont into the State of Massachusetts, of quantities of milk which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the article in each shipment by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the total solids and solids not fat to be deficient, indicating the addition of water.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for milk, which the article purported to be.

On December 11, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5994. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. Fred. W. Smith. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 8418. I. S. Nos. 106-m, 409-m.)

On September 25, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Fred. W. Smith, Concord, Vt., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 14, 1916, and July 15, 1916, from the State of Vermont into the State of Massachusetts, of quantities of milk which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the article in each shipment by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the product to be deficient in total solids and solids not fat, indicating added water.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect the quality, and had been substituted in part for milk, which the article purported to be.

On December 11, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5995. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. Ora A. Fisher. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 8419. I. S. Nos. 113-m, 408-m.)

On September 25, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Ora A. Fisher, East Concord, Vt., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 14, 1916, and July 15, 1916, from the State of Vermont into the State of Massachusetts, of quantities of milk which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the article in each shipment by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

<i>Shipment of</i>	<i>July 14.</i>	<i>July 15.</i>
Fat (per cent)-----	2.50	2.60
Total solids (per cent)-----	11.20	11.17
Solids not fat (per cent)-----	8.70	8.57

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the article, to wit, butter fat, had been wholly or in part abstracted.

On December 11, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5956. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. Danti Forrest. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 8420. I. S. Nos. 311-m, 503-m.)

On September 25, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Danti Forrest, Concord, Vt., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 14, 1916, and July 15, 1916, from the State of Vermont into the State of Massachusetts, of quantities of milk which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product in each shipment was deficient in total solids and solids not fat, indicating addition of water.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for milk, which the article purported to be.

On December 11, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5997. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. Benjamin P. Belden. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 8421. I. S. Nos. 125-m, 316-m, 509-m.)

On October 2, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Benjamin P. Belden, Concord, Vt., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 14, 1916, July 15, 1916, and August 14, 1916, from the State of Vermont into the State of Massachusetts, of quantities of milk, which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the article in each shipment by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article was deficient in total solids and solids not fat, indicating the addition of water.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for milk, which the article purported to be.

On December 11, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5998. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. Clyde A. Crowell. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 8422. I. S. Nos. 318-m, 510-m.)

On September 25, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Clyde A. Crowell, Concord, Vt., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 14, 1916, and July 15, 1916, from the State of Vermont into the State of Massachusetts, of quantities of milk which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the article in each shipment by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the product to be deficient in total solids and solids not fat, indicating added water.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for milk, which the article purported to be.

On December 11, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5999. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. Darling W. Little. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 8423. I. S. Nos. 415-m, 110-m, 55-m.)

On September 25, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Darling W. Little, Waterford, Vt., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 14, 1916, July 15, 1916, and August 15, 1916, from the State of Vermont into the State of Massachusetts, of quantities of milk which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the articles in each shipment by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the product to be deficient in fat, solids not fat, and total solids, indicating added water.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for milk, which the article purported to be.

On December 11, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6000. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. Charles E. McLean (Wallace-McLean Vinegar Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$150 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8425. I. S. Nos. 11171-1, 11172-1, 11957-m.)

On October 17, 1917, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Charles E. McLean, trading as the Wallace-McLean Vinegar Co., Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 15, 1915, and on or about February 25, 1915, or July 15, 1915, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Oklahoma, and on or about October 2, 1916, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Mississippi, of quantities of an article, labeled in part, "Wallace-McLean Vinegar Co. Elko Brand Apple Cider Vinegar reduced by water to 4%" (the second shipment into Oklahoma), and "Elko Apple Vinegar * * * Bottled by Wallace-McLean Vinegar Co. * * * Reduced to 4% Acetic Strength," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results, expressed as grams per 100 cc unless otherwise stated:

<i>Shipments of</i>	<i>Oct. 2, 1916.</i>	<i>Feb. 25, or July 15.</i>	<i>July 15.</i>
Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	0.40	0.20	2.35
Glycerin-----	0.06	0.03	0.07
Total solids-----	1.02	1.57	1.00
Total reducing matters as invert before inversion-----	0.25	0.36	0.19
Reducing sugars as invert before inversion after evaporation-----	0.21	0.33	0.16
Reducing sugars as invert after inversion after evaporation-----	0.24	0.32	0.16
Volatile reducing matters-----	0.04	0.03	0.03
Nonsugar solids-----	0.78	1.25	0.84
Total ash-----	0.18	0.28	0.22
Total phosphoric pentoxid (P_2O_5)-----	39.0	29.0	30.0
Total acid as acetic-----	3.80	3.96	3.69
Fixed acid as malic-----	0.01	None.	None.
Volatile acid as acetic-----	3.79	3.96	3.69
Lead precipitate-----	Medium.	Medium.	Medium.
Color, brewer's scale, 1-inch cell-----	15.0	15.0	14.00
Color removed by fuller's earth (per cent)-----	80.0	73.3	75.0
Sugar in solids (per cent)-----	23.5	20.4	16.0
Ash in nonsugar solids (per cent)-----	23.1	22.4	26.2
Solids-glycerol ratio-----	17.0	19.7	14.3
Acid-alcohol-glycerol ratio-----	36.0	26.8	44.7

The above results show that distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid has been substituted wholly or in part for apple-cider vinegar and apple vinegar.

Adulteration of the article in the shipment of July 15, 1915, was alleged in the information for the reason that distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for apple-cider vinegar reduced by water to 4 per cent, which the article purported to be.

Adulteration of the article in the shipment on February 25, 1915, or July 15, 1915, was alleged for the reason that a substance, to wit, distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for apple vinegar reduced to 4 per cent acetic strength, which the article purported to be.

Adulteration of the article in the shipment on October 2, 1916, was alleged for the reason that a mixture composed of distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid, ash materials, and other foreign substances, artificially colored to simulate the appearance of apple-cider vinegar reduced by water to 4 per cent, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for apple-cider vinegar reduced by water to 4 per cent, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that the article was a mixture inferior to apple-cider vinegar reduced by water to 4 per cent, to wit, a mixture composed in part of distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid, ash materials, and other foreign substances, prepared in imitation of apple-cider vinegar reduced by water to 4 per cent, and was artificially colored so as to simulate the appearance of apple-cider vinegar reduced by water to 4 per cent and in a manner whereby its inferiority to apple-cider vinegar reduced by water to 4 per cent was concealed.

Misbranding of the article in the shipment of July 15, 1915, and October 2, 1916, was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement, to wit, "apple cider vinegar reduced by water to 4%," borne on the barrels containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was apple-cider vinegar reduced by water to 4 per cent, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was apple-cider vinegar reduced by water to 4 per cent, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a mixture composed in part of distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid reduced to less than 4 per cent.

Misbranding of the article in the shipment on February 25, 1915, or July 15, 1915, was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement, to wit, "apple vinegar * * * reduced to 4% acetic strength," borne on the bottles containing the articles, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was apple vinegar reduced to 4 per cent acetic strength, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was apple vinegar reduced to 4 per cent acetic strength, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a mixture composed in part of distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid reduced to less than 4 per cent acetic strength.

On January 5, 1918, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$150 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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meal. <i>See</i> Feed.		Eggs:	
Cough and consumption remedy.		Antney, C. R-----	5242
<i>See</i> Remedy.		Aufrechtig, Samuel-----	5667
cream. <i>See</i> Cream.		Bellman, John T-----	5741
sirup. <i>See</i> Sirup.		Boyd, J. Niles-----	5826
Cow tonic. <i>See</i> Tonic.		Brewer & Leigh-----	5827
Crazy water. <i>See</i> Water.		Brown, G. W-----	5290
Cream:		Buren, Wm. P-----	5740
Willardale Creamery-----	5800	Card, Wm. B-----	5925
White Beaver's cough:		Carnelsen, Martin-----	5288
Spense-McCord Drug Co-----	5599	Carrington Mercantile Co--	5733
Creavita tablets. <i>See</i> Tablets.		Ceder, E., & Co-----	5272
Creme de apricot:		Cobb, R. E-----	5253
Martino, M-----	5098	Cordes, Wm-----	5748
Creme de menthe essence. <i>See</i> Ex-		Coon & Co-----	5735
tract.		Crumbein, Percy. 5267, 5284,	5288
fluid extract. <i>See</i> Extract.		De Noma, Frank A-----	5737
Crown pile cure. <i>See</i> Cure.		Dobbin Mercantile Co-----	5924
skin salve. <i>See</i> Salve.		Drane Commission Co-----	5908
Cummings blood remedy.		Elzea, W. W-----	5876
Cure, colic:		Evans, D. C-----	5289
Walker Co-----	5781	Farmers' Cooperative Merc-	
crown pile:		cantile & Shipping Assoc--	5268
Grace Medical Co-----	5591	Farmers Union Cooperative	
De Witt's, Dr., eclectic:		Assn-----	5926
Parker, W. J., Co-----	5240	Frew, J. R-----	5722
gonorrhea and gleet:		Frost, F. B-----	5439
Walker Co-----	5781	Fry Produce Co-----	5239
liveon, consumption:		Giesy, John Tilden-----	5739
Center, Geo. H-----	5937	Golden & Co-----	5510
rheumatic:		Gordon, J. L-----	5268
Breeden Medicine Co-----	5224	Green Poultry Co-----	5241, 5290
Dairy feed. <i>See</i> Feed.		Griffis Produce Co-----	5233, 5264
Dawson, springs water, concentrated:		Hayworth, J. R., & Co-----	5927
Dawson Salts & Water Co--	5629	Hein Bros-----	5273, 5290
De Grath's, Dr. Chas., electric oil		Henkin & Son-----	5745
"King of Pain":		Herdman, F. C., & Co-----	5274
Lanman & Kemp-----	5136	Holcomb, S. F-----	5223
De Witt's, Dr., eclectic cure:		Hungerford, C. M-----	5243
Parker, W. J., Co-----	5240	Knakal & Jedlickla-----	5268
liver, blood, and kidney remedy:		Knox, H. M-----	5301
Parker, W. J., Co-----	5240	Kyner, E. O-----	5272
Denn's strong, sure, safe, and speedy		Lasher, J. K., & Bro-----	5830
stomach, liver, kidney, and rheu-		Levy, Samuel-----	5667
matism remedy:		McClellan, Benj. F-----	5962
Denn's Rheumatic Cure Co	5130	McVicker, Robert J-----	5736
Di-Col-Q:		Mandelker, Philip-----	5668
New York Drug Concern--	5703	Messler & Ruyle-----	5286
Diphtheria remedy. <i>See</i> Remedy.		Miller, E. A-----	5267
Discovery, Nature's Creation Co's:		Mitchell Produce Co--	5300, 5798
Nature's Creation Co-----	5610	Morris, Henry D-----	5743
Discs, liveon lung:		Morrison, J. K., Grocery &	
Center, Geo. H-----	5937	Produce Co-----	5831
Drawing ointment. <i>See</i> Ointment.		Ott & Imthurn-----	5749
Dried fruit. <i>See</i> Fruit.		Parrott, Thomas W-----	5732
Drops, St. Johannis:		People's Store, The-----	5747
Lemke, Dr. H. C., Medicine		Phillips, Julius-----	5268
Co-----	5176	Raines, Doda A-----	5724
Ducks. <i>See</i> Poultry.		Rains Bros-----	5268
Eastern star maple flavor sugar but-		Scherer, G. E., & Co--	5275, 5960
ter mixture:		Shelburn Poultry & Egg Co--	5265
Marshalltown Syrup &		Silverberg Bros-----	5738
Sugar Co-----	5938, 5947	Sklar, Robert-----	5747
Eclectic cure. <i>See</i> Cure.		Smith, Crain & Co-----	5433
		Sommers, L-----	5285

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Stein, T. H.-----	5268, 5287	Hunter - Robinson - Wenz	
Swift & Co.-----	5352	Milling Co.-----	5026
Wacker Bros.-----	5290	Leavenworth Milling Co.---	5230
Walker, A. B., & Sons.---	5811	cottonseed:	
Wells Bros.-----	5268	National Cotton Oil Co.---	5948
Whitfield, J. A., Co.-----	5002	Southern Cotton Oil Co.---	5531
Whittier, J. W.-----	5440	Tennessee Fiber Co.-----	5384
Wilson, Wm. E.-----	5731	Willmont Oil Mills.-----	5972
Wright, Alfred L.-----	5734	cottonseed cake:	
desiccated:		Anadarko Cotton Oil Co.---	5291, 5309
Lamont, C. F.-----	5031	Apache Cotton Oil & Manu- facturing Co.---	5318, 5362, 5696
frozen:		Brode, F. W., & Co.---	5329, 5330
Jacobson, Chas.-----	5832	Choctaw Cotton Oil Co.---	5303, 5317, 5322
Perfection Egg Co.-----	5065	Cottonseed Products Co.---	5251
Stein Bros. Co.-----	5723	Dixie Cotton Oil Mill.---	5698
Tyler, J. P., & Co.-----	5326	Hobart Cotton Oil Mill.---	5802
frozen yolks:		Mangum Cotton Oil Mill Co.-----	5281, 5327
Layton, John, Co.-----	5321	Mount Pleasant Oil Mill.---	5682
Elastic capsules. <i>See</i> Capsules.		Portland Oil Mill.-----	5750
Electric oil. <i>See</i> Oil.		Roff Oil & Cotton Co.-----	5251
Elixir iron quinine and strychnine:		Southern Cotton Oil Co.---	5729
Brunier.-----	5860	Tecumseh Oil & Cotton Co.---	5279, 5315, 5456
Central Drug Co.-----	5856	United Oil Mills.-----	5693
Gilman's Drug Store.-----	5859	Wootten-Burton Sales Co.---	5365
O'Donnell, James.-----	5877	cottonseed meal:	
O'Donnell, Wm. J.-----	5865	Anadarko Cotton Oil Co.---	5291, 5309
O'Donnell's Pharmacy.---	5852	Apache Cotton Oil & Manu- facturing Co.---	5318, 5362, 5696
Probst, P. T., Co.-----	5928	Bartlett Co.-----	5048
Security Drug Store.-----	5867	Brode, F. W., & Co.-----	5329, 5330, 5916, 5933
Wagner, S. M., & Co.-----	5853	Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.---	5081, 5977, 5910
of phosphate of iron, quinine, and strychnine:		Campobello Oil Mill.-----	5969
Ogram's Drug and Gift Store.-----	5260	Choctaw Cotton Oil Co.---	5303, 5317, 5322, 5450
triple bromid:		Cottonseed Products Co.---	5251, 5444, 5660, 5681, 5949
Probst, P. T., Co.-----	5928	Crescent Cotton Oil Co.---	5930
Emerald oil. <i>See</i> Oil.		Dixie Cotton Oil Mill.---	5698
Enteronol:		Farmers Oil & Fertilizer Co	5258
Enteronol Co.-----	5179	Hobart Cotton Oil Mill.---	5802
Essence. <i>See</i> Extract.		Houston County Oil Mill & Mfg. Co.-----	5699
Ether, concentrated nitrous:		Humphreys-Godwin Co.---	5688
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.-----	5934	Huntsville Warehouse Co.---	5259
Evaporated apples. <i>See</i> Apples.		Lanier Bros.-----	5575
Evaporated milk. <i>See</i> Milk.		Lookout Refining Co.-----	5690
Extract, coffee:		McInnis, Malcomb M.-----	5677
Floto's, George, Sons.---	5679	Mangum Cotton Oil Mill Co.-----	5281, 5327
cognac-brandy:		Mount Pleasant Oil Mill.---	5682
Valsecchi, A.-----	5060	Ocala Oil & Fertilizer Co.---	5181
cognac fin-champagne:		Phoenix Cotton Oil Co.---	5943, 5959, 5988
Valsecchi, A.-----	5152	Portland Oil Mill.-----	5750
creme de menthe:		Ralston Purina Co.-----	5566
Valsecchi, A.-----	5087, 5151	Richmond Cotton Oil Co.---	5793
mastika:		Roberts Cotton Oil Co.---	5523, *5999, 5968
Valsecchi, A.-----	5154		
minstra' vegetal compound:			
Valsecchi, A.-----	5038		
Swiss liquor:			
Valsecchi, A.-----	5153		
vanilla:			
Hickok, J. N., & Son.---	5093		
Shearer, N. H., & Co.---	5662		
white peppermint:			
Valsecchi, A.-----	5155		
Fava beans. <i>See</i> Beans.			

Feed, bran—Continued.	N. J. No.	Feed, bran—Continued.	N. J. No.
cottonseed meal—continued.		tankage:	
Roff Oil & Cotton Co.-----	5251, 5444	Sulzberger & Sons Co.-----	5524, 5532
Rose City Cotton Oil Mill.-----	5695	wheat shorts:	
Smith, W. N.-----	5001	Cape County Milling Co.-----	5796
Southern Cotton Oil Co.-----	5634,	white groats:	
	5729	Kaufman, Benjamin, &	
Southland Cotton Oil Co.-----	5357,	Sons.-----	5364
Sulligent Cotton Oil Co.-----	5512	Kaufman Milling Co.-----	5545
Tecumseh Oil & Cotton Co.-----	5182,		
	5279, 5282, 5315, 5339,	Female pills. <i>See</i> Pills.	
	5425, 5456, 5500	Female remedy. <i>See</i> Remedy.	
Union Seed & Fertilizer		Fernet. <i>See</i> Bitters.	
Co.-----	5358, 5578	Fernet-branca. <i>See</i> Bitters.	
United Oil Mills.-----	5675, 5693	Ferro-china bitters. <i>See</i> Bitters.	
Willmont Oil Mills.-----	5972	Fever tonic. <i>See</i> Tonic.	
Wootten-Burton Sales Co.-----	5365		
dairy:		Fish:	
Golden Grain Milling Co.-----	5961	Old Dutch Market.-----	5887
gem scratch:		bellycut:	
Edgar-Morgan Co.-----	5034	Cape Fish Co.-----	5989
gluten:		salmon, canned:	
Continental Cereal Co.-----	5601	Barbey Fish Co.-----	5899
Woolner Distilling Co.-----	5305	salmon, salted:	
ground oil cake:		Washington Fish & Oyster	
Archer-Daniels Linseed Co.-----	5838	Co.-----	5311
malt sprouts:		sardines:	
Froedtert Malting Co.-----	5068	Brown, E. W., Co.-----	5872
Neumond, K. & E.-----	5764	Clark, L. D., & Son.-----	5404
Snyder, C. U., & Co.-----	5518	Dickman, O. H., Fish Co.-----	5805
manna rice special chick:		Globe Canning Co.-----	5568
Edgar-Morgan Co.-----	5034	Lubec Sardine Co.-----	5918
manna superb chick:		Mawhinney & Ramsdell.-----	5379,
Edgar-Morgan Co.-----	5034		5567
Marco:		Fickert, L., Fish Co.-----	5395
Marco Mills.-----	5117	Seacoast Canning Co.-----	5058, 5672
Marco dairy:		Stone Ordean & Wells.-----	5879
Marco Mills.-----	5116, 5118, 5119	white:	
meal:		Haase, A. C. L., & Sons	
Lookout Refining Co.-----	5690	Fish Co.-----	5970
meat scraps:		Floto's essence for coffee:	
Sulzberger & Sons Co.-----	5532	Floto's, George, Sons.-----	5679
middlings:		Fluid extract. <i>See</i> Extract.	
National Feed Co.-----	5923	"Fountain of Health" restorative	
molasses fat maker:		tablets:	
American Milling Co.-----	5030	Sharpe & Dohme.-----	5126
nutritia dairy:		Fritch's vegetable liniment:	
Ferger Grain Co.-----	5262	Fritch, J. A.-----	5171
oats:		Fritch's vegetable soap:	
Callahan & Sons.-----	5252, 5640	Fritch, J. A.-----	5171
Donahue, Stratton & Co.-----	5336	Frozen eggs. <i>See</i> Eggs.	
International Grain Ele-		Frozen egg yolks. <i>See</i> Eggs.	
vator Co.-----	5847	Fruit, dried:	
Kempner, A., & Co.-----	5144, 5511	Carroll, Brough, Robinson	
McDonald & Co.-----	5220	& Humphrey.-----	5106
Mayo Milling Co.-----	5011	Fruits in mustard:	
Milwaukee Elevator Co.		Foreign Specialties Co.-----	5549
	5846, 5849, 5871	Garfield tea:	
Nelson Grain Co.-----	5633	Garfield Tea Co.-----	5670
Taylor & Bournique Co.-----	5323,	Geese. <i>See</i> Poultry.	
	5335	Gelatin:	
Zorn, S., & Co.-----	5139	Burch, L. R., & Co.-----	5809
poultry:		Detroit Gelatine Co.-----	5845, 5956
Knoke, H. C., & Co.-----	5966	Duche, T. M., & Sons.-----	5850,
Midland Poultry Food Co.-----	5692		5851, 5954, 5991
sunshine molasses dairy:		Jahn, W. K., Co.-----	5812,
Ferger Grain Co.-----	5759		5813, 5843, 5844, 5869, 5958, 5977
		Kane, Thomas.-----	5978
		Naylor, Geo. W., jr.-----	5955

Gem scratch feed. <i>See</i> Feed.	N. J. No.	Herbs, six prairie :	N. J. No.
Germicide :		Belding, Dr., Medicine Co.	5895,
Giles Remedy Co.	5639		5896
Gilbert's gravel root compound :		Heroin and terpin hydrate :	
Gilbert, T. H., Drug Co.	5025	Diamond Pharmacal Co.	5039
Giles' germicide :		Heroin hydrochlorid :	
Giles Remedy Co.	5639	Diamond Pharmacal Co.	5039
Gin, stone root and. <i>See</i> Stone root and gin.		Heroin hydrochlorid tablets. <i>See</i> Tablets.	
Ginger ale :		Hills honey and tar compound :	
Northwestern Bottling Works	5448	New York Drug Concern	5701
Glucose preserves. <i>See</i> Preserves.		Hilton's, Dr., specific No. 3 :	
Gluten feed. <i>See</i> Feed.		Hilton's, G. W., Specific	5558
Golden electric liniment. <i>See</i> Liniment :		Hinkley's bone liniment :	
Gonorrhea and gleet 3 day cure. <i>See</i> Cure.		Hinkley Bone Liniment Co	5945
Gowan's preparation :		Hite's pain remedy :	
Gowan Medical Co.	5084	Hite, S. P., Co.	5015
Grape juice :		Hog cholera tonic. <i>See</i> Tonic.	
Meier, John C., Grape Juice Co.	5585	colera specific. <i>See</i> Specific.	
Theonett & Co.	5061	powder. <i>See</i> Powder.	
Grapefruit :		remedy. <i>See</i> Remedy.	
Alexander & Baird	5768	Homonta :	
Day, R. D.	5298, 5316	New York Drug Concern	5702
Gore, A. D.	5473	Honey :	
La Isabella Grove Plantation Co.	5306	New England Maple Syrup Co.	5683
Mansfield Plantation of Porto Rico	5565	and tar compound. <i>See</i> Compound.	
Phillips, Dr. P.	5489	Horehound balsam. <i>See</i> Balsam.	
Scalzo-Gunn-Florita Fruit Co.	5700	Horse beans. <i>See</i> Beans, fava.	
Schrader, H. C., Co.	5469, 5487	Huckleberry cordial compound. <i>See</i> Compound.	
Sligh, S. J., & Co.	5495, 5769	Humphrey's pile ointment with hazel oil :	
Walcott, N. A.	5563, 5564	Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicine Co.	5635
Gravel root compound. <i>See</i> Compound.		Hydrogen peroxid :	
Grease, butter :		Arthur Co.	5474, 5576
Robbins & Co.	5499	Drevert Mfg. Co.	5794, 5795, 5797
Great magic condition powders. <i>See</i> Powders.		Hydrozone :	
Greenhalgh diphtheria remedy :		Drevet Mfg. Co.	5821
Greenhalgh Remedy Co.	5545	Ice wafers. <i>See</i> Wafers.	
Ground oil cake. <i>See</i> Feed.		Ideal chocolate candy cigars. <i>See</i> Confectionery.	
Hall's Texas wonder :		Imperial remedy. <i>See</i> Remedy.	
Hall, E. W.	5957	Indian blood sirup. <i>See</i> Sirup.	
Hamburger steak :		Injection, Victor :	
Beitzel, Theodore L.	5883	Victor Medicine Co.	5124
Hamby's genuine Dawson Springs water concentrated :		Infalible System Tonic. <i>See</i> Tonic.	
Dawson Salts & Water Co.	5629	Intravenous solution. <i>See</i> Solution.	
Hamer's remedy compound :		Iodin, tincture. <i>See</i> Tincture.	
Hamer's Sure Cure Co.	5266	Iron, quinine, and strychnine, elixir. <i>See</i> Elixir.	
Hampton Springs water. <i>See</i> Water.		Jam :	
Harter's, Dr., lung balm :		Rothschild, John, & Co.	5056
Harter, Dr., Medicine Co.	5188	Jamaica rum. <i>See</i> Rum.	
Healing salve. <i>See</i> Salve.		Japanese herb laxative compound :	
Hemogenas pills. <i>See</i> Pills.		Japanese Remedy Co.	5836
Herb laxative compound. <i>See</i> Compound.		Japanese wild cherry cough sirup :	
Herbal ointment. <i>See</i> Ointment.		Japanese Remedy Co.	5836
Herbaline, mountain rose :		Jelly :	
Springsteen Medicine Co.	5586	Colonial Conserve Co.	5878
		Johnson's, Dr. Clark, Indian blood sirup :	
		Hoeschler Bros	5018
		K. & B. tea. <i>See</i> Tea.	
		Kakone brand high grade cones. <i>See</i> Cones.	

Ka-Ton-Ka :	N. J. No.	Liniment—Continued.	N. J. No.
Oregon Indian Medicine Co	5537	chloroform—continued.	
Ketchup, compound. <i>See</i> Compound ketchup.		Richardson, S. A., & Co---	5862
tomato. <i>See</i> Tomato ketchup.		Sloan, Dr. Earl S-----	5659
Kidney alterative. <i>See</i> Alterative.		Southern Pharmacy -----	5863
Kidney and liver regulator, Perkins' national herbs blood purifier. <i>See</i> Regulator.		family :	
Kidney beans. <i>See</i> Beans.		Vrooman, Gilbert L-----	5592
pills. <i>See</i> Pills.		golden electric :	
remedy. <i>See</i> Remedy.		Lemke, Dr. H. C., Medi-	
tablets. <i>See</i> Tablets.		cine Co -----	5176
Kilmer's swamp root :		soap :	
Kilmer, Dr., & Co-----	5946	Berkeley, C. F-----	5042
"King of Pain" :		Jackson & Whipps-----	5043
Lanman & Kemp-----	5136	Tincture & Extract Co- 5834, 5835	
King of the world and family lini-		Tweed's :	
ment :		Davis, W. L-----	5536
Vrooman, Gilbert L-----	5592	vegetable :	
King's, Dr., liver and kidney altera-		Fritch, J. A-----	5171
tive and blood cleanser :		vegetable anodyne :	
Ritchey, Chas. A-----	5985	Watkins, J. R., Medical Co-	5605
Kopp's :		Lithia water. <i>See</i> Water.	
Kopp's Baby's Friend Co--	5646	Lithiated Mount Clemens aperient	
Kopp's baby's friend :		water. <i>See</i> Water.	
Kopp's Baby's Friend Co--	5646	Liveon consumption cure. <i>See</i> Cure.	
Kopp's kidney pills :		Liveon lung discs. <i>See</i> Discs.	
Kopp's Baby's Friend Co--	5646	Liver and kidney alterative. <i>See</i>	
La Franco combination treatment :		Alterative.	
La Franco Medical Co-----	5820	Liver, blood, and kidney remedy.	
La Franco vitalizer No. 200 :		<i>See</i> Remedy.	
La France Medical Co-----	5820	Locus oil. <i>See</i> Oil.	
Lafayette cough sirup :		Lung balm. <i>See</i> Balm.	
Lafayette Co-----	5024	Lung discs. <i>See</i> Discs.	
Lamb, spring :		Lung germiné :	
Bailey, Dolan-----	5200	Lung Germiné Co-----	5280
Las-I-Co :		M. I. S. T. No. 2 nerve tonic :	
Lakeside Medicine Co-----	5932	M. I. S. T. Co-----	5898
Lemke's, Dr., golden electric lini-		Macaroni :	
ment :		Atlantic Macaroni Co-----	*5521
Lemke's, Dr., H. C., Medi-		Catalano, Cosimo-----	5225
cine Co-----	5176	Foti, Giacomo-----	5458
Lemke's, Dr., St. Johannis drops :		Gioia, Bellanca & Co-----	5082
Lemke's, Dr., H. C., Medi-		Italian Importing Co-- 5707, 5714	
cine Co-----	5176	Savarese Macaroni Co-----	5784
Lemon oil. <i>See</i> Oil.		Shokai, Hinode-----	5189
Lemon pie filling. <i>See</i> Pie filling.		Western Macaroni Mfg. Co-	5589
Lindsey's, Dr., improved blood		Magnesia, solution, citrate of :	
searcher :		Benjamin's Pharmacy-----	5854
Gilmore, W. J., Drug Co--	5973	Herbert's Drug Store-----	5861
Liniment :		Lloyd, Chas. E-----	5855
Greenhalgh Remedy Co-----	5546	Pope, Harry S-----	5874
bone :		Southern Pharmacy-----	5863
Hinkley Bone Liniment Co-	5945	Malaga wine type. <i>See</i> Wine.	
chloroform :		Malt sprouts. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Boyd's Pharmacy----- 5858, 5864		Manna rice special chick feed. <i>See</i>	
Brunier-----	5860	Feed.	
Butler, Homer K-----	5767	Manna superb chick feed. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Gilman's Drug Store-----	5859	Manteca :	
Harvard Pharmacy-----	5868	Edible Products Co-----	5049
Herbert's Drug Store-----	5861	Maple etta sirup. <i>See</i> Sirup.	
Kerfoot, Wm. T., jr-----	5857	Maple flavor sugar butter mixture :	
Krick, J. Louis-----	5866	Marshalltown Syrup &	
O'Donnell, James-----	5877	Sugar Co-----	5938, 5947
Ogram's Drug & Gift Store	5873	Maple sugar. <i>See</i> Sugar.	
Pope, Harry S-----	5874	Marchand's peroxide of hydrogen :	
		Drevet Mfg. Co. 5794, 5795, 5797	
		Marischino Yochim Freres liqueur	
		cordiale. <i>See</i> Cordial.	

Marco feed. <i>See</i> Feed.	N. J. No.	Milk—Continued.	N. J. No.
Martel's, Dr., female pills:		evaporated:	
French Drug Co.-----	5710	Lincoln, J. B., & Co.-----	5308
	5711, 5712, 5726	Spohn, J. H., Co.-----	5276
Mastika, fluid extract. <i>See</i> Extract.		Milk chocolate. <i>See</i> Chocolate.	
Meal. <i>See</i> Feed.		Milk chocolate lunch bars. <i>See</i> Confectionery.	
Meat scraps. <i>See</i> Feed.		Mineral water. <i>See</i> Water.	
Mentholatum:		Mistra' vegetal compound, fluid extract. <i>See</i> Extract.	
Mentholatum Co.-----	5178	Mixture, maple flavor sugar butter:	
Mexican Chili peppers. <i>See</i> Peppers.		Marshalltown Syrup &	
Mexican lung balm. <i>See</i> Balm.		Sugar Co.-----	5938, 5947
Microbe killer:		Molasses fat maker. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Radams, Wm., Chemical		Mountain rose tablets. <i>See</i> Tablets.	
Co.-----	5029	herbaline. <i>See</i> Herbaline.	
Middlings. <i>See</i> Feed.		Muscatsels:	
Miles, Dr., restorative nervine:		Bauermeister, Chas. W., Co.-----	5931
Miles' Medical Co.-----	5891	Murray's infallible system tonic:	
Milk:		M. I. S. T. Co.-----	5890
Ayers, S. E.-----	5008	Mussels:	
Bayne, Thomas-----	5885	San Juan Fishing & Pack-	
Belden, Benj. P.-----	5997	ing Co.-----	5332
Bell, T. L.-----	5012, 5881	Mustard seed:	
Cromer, J. M.-----	5009	Morehouse Mills Co.-----	5184
Crowell, Clyde A.-----	5998	Nachman, L. S.-----	5553
Fisher, Ora A.-----	5995	North American Mercantile	
Forrest, Donti-----	5996	Co.-----	5165, 5167, 5550, 5551
Fuher, W. L.-----	5017	National cow tonic. <i>See</i> Tonic.	
Graves, Harvey P.-----	5965	National herbs blood purifier kidney	
Harris, Mary E.-----	5513	and liver regulator:	
Head, Beriah W.-----	5515	National Herb Co.-----	5175
Hebenstreidt, Joseph A.-----	5940	National hog remedy. <i>See</i> Remedy.	
Heneson, Geo.-----	5993	Natural Gibson well water. <i>See</i>	
Holm, Niels-----	5666	Water.	
Hurlburt, Hattie M.-----	5992	Nature's Creation Co.'s discovery:	
Jersey Farm Dairy Co.-----	5986	Nature Creation Co.-----	5610
Keirle, A. J.-----	5569, 5761	Navaun's, Dr., kidney tablets:	
Keirle, Otto H.-----	5761	Botanic Drug Co.-----	5131
Keneson, George-----	5993	Navaun's, Dr., Mexican lung balm:	
Leach, Chas. W.-----	5964	Botanic Drug Co.-----	5131
Little, Darling W.-----	5999	Nerve tonic. <i>See</i> Tonic.	
Mainhart, C. C.-----	5004, 5005	Nervine, restorative:	
Minkin, Abraham J.-----	5886	Miles, Dr., Medical Co.-----	5891
Mueller, F. W.-----	5501	Niter, sweet spirits of:	
Mutersbaugh, John W.-----	5884	Jackson & Whipps.-----	5043
Ohio & Pittsburg Milk Co.-----	5020	Nitroglycerin tablets. <i>See</i> Tablets.	
Oliver, Harry L.-----	5516	Nitrous ether, concentrated. <i>See</i>	
Oliver, Robert S.-----	5514	Ether.	
Pilcher, T. C.-----	5903	Nutritia dairy feed. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Popkins, R. N.-----	5010	Nuts, chestnuts:	
Prickett, Wm. S.-----	5570	Cockram, L. G.-----	5345
Rumping Dairy Co.-----	5772	Descalzi Fruit Co.-----	5590
Smith, Fred W.-----	5994	Hennis, S. A., & Co.-----	5347
Smith, Horace E.-----	5517	Littlefield, H. A., & Co.-----	5343
Steinlage Sanitary Milk		Page, C. T.-----	5346
Co.-----	5987	Wallerstein, Joseph.-----	5342, 5344
Stockamp, John-----	5763	Wells & Robinson-----	5348
Stup, A. P.-----	5006	walnuts:	
Stup, M. F.-----	5007	Council, J. R., & Co.-----	5580
Taylor, Geo. C. *5623, 5727, 5771		Zucca, Emil-----	5507
Union Dairy Co.-----	5561	walnut meats:	
Walker, W. Cooke-----	5880	Birdsong Bros.-----	5508, 5804
Waters, Wm.-----	5882	Kutsukian, J., & Co.-----	5804
Webster, J. A.-----	5102	Oats. <i>See</i> Feed.	
condensed:		rolled:	
Crescent Creamery Co.-----	5705	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.-----	5730
Ullmann Stern & Krausee			
Co.-----	5295		

Oil, birch:	N. J. No.
Burd Bros.-----	5790
Carpenter, Earl-----	5789
Hopkins, M. F.-----	5848, 5870
Johnson, J. B.-----	5603, 5810
New York Rackett Store--	*5072
Ray, T. J.-----	5788
electric, Dr. Chas. De Grath's	
"King of Pain":	
Lanman & Kemp-----	5136
emerald:	
Moone Chemical Co-----	5897
lemon:	
Getz, M., & Co-----	5520, 5573
Magnus & Lauer-----	5158
locus:	
Greenhalgh Remedy Co-----	5546
olive:	
Benedetto, T.-----	5484
Italian Importing Co-----	5353
5366, 5367, 5368, 5392.	
5485, 5497, 5504, 5706	
Karp, Barnard-----	5204, 5464
Marcus, J.-----	5128
salad:	
Kienzler, Herman, Co-----	5572
sassafras:	
Southern Root & Herb Co-----	5839
wintergreen:	
Bowers, V. B.-----	5519
witch hazel, pile ointment:	
Humphrey's Homeopathic	
Medicine Co-----	5635
Ointment, Dr. O. Phelps Brown's	
herbal:	
Kells Co-----	5212, 5213, 5661
drawing:	
Greenhalgh Remedy Co-----	5546
pile, witch hazel oil:	
Humphreys Homeopathic	
Medicine Co-----	5635
Old Indian fever tonic. <i>See</i> Tonic.	
Old Lady Fulten's comforting pills.	
<i>See</i> Pills.	
Olive oil. <i>See</i> Oil.	
Olives:	
Moscahlades Bros-----	5145,
5146, 5244, 5465	
Orangeade:	
Star Bottling & Manufac-	
turing Co-----	5077
Oranges:	
-----	5494
Alexander & Baird-----	5462
American Fruit Distribu-	
tors of California-----	5408
Coughlin, H. J.-----	5438
Gore, A. D.-----	5473
Guthrie, S. M.-----	*5402
H. C. Citrus Assoc-----	5491
Hatch, Hunt, & Co-----	5383
Kellerman, D.-----	5475, 5492
Lee & Edwards Co-----	5493, 5774
Lindsay District Orange	
Co-----	5423
McCall, H. B.-----	5470

Oranges—Continued.	N. J. No.
Mutual Orange Distribu-	
tors-----	5429, 5457
National Fruit Exchange--	5452,
5459, 5463, 5466	
Nelson & Goldman-----	5717
Phillips, Dr. P.-----	5476, 5776, 5778
Schrader, H. C., Co-----	5469
Sligh, S. J., & Co-----	5769
Stewart Fruit Co-----	5418
Sutherland Fruit Co--	5496, 5509
Wellbank & Co-----	5644
Owen's wonderful sore wash:	
Sore Wash and Eye Lotion	
Co-----	5023
Oysters:	
Barry, James C.-----	5631
Bayside Oyster Co-----	5254
Chivell, Jos. H.-----	5815
Dewing, M., Co-----	5044
Diggs, Jerome-----	5051
Dodge, D. R.-----	5209
Ellsworth, J. & J. W., Co--	5231
Faunce, David M.-----	5630
Frazier, Alexander, Co-----	5226,
5227, 5228	
Havens, L. & W. D.-----	5256
Lane, Frank T., Co-----	5529
Langrall, J., & Bro.-----	5818
Lockerman, C. A.-----	5389
McNeil, J. P.-----	5528
Mansfield, F., & Sons Co--	5261
Merrill, J. I.-----	5159, 5160, 5161
Old Dutch Market-----	5174
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co--	5237,
5238, 5672, 5673, 5674	
Robinson, S. M., & Co-----	5522
Rocky Point Oyster Co--	5045,
5046	
Rooks, B. J., & Son-----	5680
Sea Food Co-----	5180
Sears Bros-----	5460
Tangier Packing Co-----	5389
Thomfordt, E.-----	5210
Thompson, George, & Son--	5157
Union Fish & Oyster Co--	5211
Weser, C. H.-----	5173, 5468
P. P. P. Prickly ash, poke root, po-	
tassium, and stillingia:	
Lippman, F. V.-----	5824
Pain remedy. <i>See</i> Remedy.	
Pain-I-Cure:	
Walker Co-----	5781
Paine's celery compound:	
Wells & Richardson Co-----	5021
Palmer's skin whitener:	
Jacob's Pharmacy Co-----	5598
Paregoric:	
Berkeley, C. F.-----	5042
Coblentz Pharmacy-----	5041
Jackson & Whipps-----	5043
Parmint:	
International Laboratories--	5593
Paste, tomato. <i>See</i> Tomato paste.	

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Pastillas del Dr. Becker para los rinones y vejiga. <i>See</i> Tablets, kidney and bladder.		Powder, cancer:	
Pastillo natural mineral water. <i>See</i> Water.		Greenhalgh Remedy Co-----	5546
Payne's sylix:		condition:	
German Medicine Co-----	5269	Bigler, G. R., Co-----	5780
Peaches:		hog:	
Bauermeister, Chas. W.,		Old Kentucky Mfg. Co-----	5944
Co-----	5931	rupture:	
dried:		Greenhalgh Remedy Co-----	5546
Carroll, Brough, Robinson		Powders, great magic condition:	
& Humphrey-----	5106	Sutton, Samuel-----	5270
Pears, canned:		Prescription, physician's:	
Paver, J. M., Co-----	5313	Arth, Joseph F., & Co-----	5622
Pepper:		Duffey, Roger W-----	5615
Blanke, C. F., Tea & Coffee		O'Donnell's Pharmacy----	5019
Co-----	5134	Preserves, glucose:	
Hudson & Gram Co-----	5277	Castleman-Blakemore Co--	5632
McCormick & Co-----	*5547, 5658	Prickly ash bitters. <i>See</i> Bitters.	
Newton Tea & Spice Co-----	5257, 5604	Prickly ash, poke root, potassium,	
Peppermint, white, fluid extract.		and stillingia:	
<i>See</i> Extract.		Lippman, F. V-----	5824
Peppers, Mexican Chile:		Prunes:	
Armengol, J-----	5628	Bauermeister, Chas. W., Co.	5931
Perkins national herbs blood puri-		Berdan & Co-----	5320
fier, kidney and liver regulator:		California Fruit Cannors	
National Herb Co-----	5175	Assoc-----	5385
Peroxid of hydrogen:		Hampton Grocery Co-----	5420
Arthur Co-----	5474, 5576	Herbert, G. N-----	5331
Drevet Mfg. Co--	5794, 5795, 5797	Peters, Joseph-----	5825
Phosphate of iron, quinine, and		Rosenberg Bros. & Co-----	5351
strychnine, elixir of:		Pulmonol:	
Ogram's Drug and Gift		Pulmonol Chemical Co-----	*5535
Store-----	5260	Pulp, tomato. <i>See</i> Tomato pulp.	
Phuton kidney remedy:		Pumpkin, canned:	
Williams, Mastin L-----	5619	Noble Bros-----	5296
Pie and tart filler:		Pure northern Ohio sugar. <i>See</i>	
Sunlit Fruit Co-----	5067	Sugar, maple and cane.	
Pie filling, lemon:		Puree, tomato. <i>See</i> Tomato puree.	
Boyd Fruit Sugar Co-----	5245	Purifier, blood:	
Pile cure. <i>See</i> Cure.		Greenhalgh Remedy Co-----	5546
ointment. <i>See</i> Ointment.		blood, kidney, and liver regula-	
Pills, hemogenas:		tor, Perkins's national herbs:	
Sharpe & Dohme-----	5125	National Herb Co-----	5175
kidney:		Purifico, Dr. E. E. Burnside's:	
Kopp's Baby's Friend Co--	5646	Purifico Co-----	5896
Martel's, Dr., female:		Quinine, iron, and strychnine elixir.	
French Drug Co-----	5710,	<i>See</i> Elixir.	
	5711, 5712, 5726	Radams microbe killer:	
Old Lady Fulten's comforting:		Radams, Wm., Chemical Co--	5029
Sharpe & Dohme-----	5122	Radium healing balm. <i>See</i> Balm.	
Pine tar honey, Dr. Bell's:		Raisins:	
Sutherland Medicine Co--	5271	Bauermeister, Chas. W., Co--	5931
Pork and beans. <i>See</i> Beans, canned.		Rapeseed:	
Potatoes:		Nachman, L. S-----	5553
California Vegetable Union	5203	North American Mercantile	
sweet, canned:		Co-----	5550, 5551
Bothwell, J. T., Grocery Co.	5198	Red conserve. <i>See</i> Conserve.	
Noble Bros-----	5296	Reducine:	
Schwab, L. H-----	5356	Reducine Co-----	5606
Poultry, dressed:		Regulator, kidney and liver, Per-	
Bellman, J-----	5396	kins's national herbs blood puri-	
Poultry food. <i>See</i> Feed.		fier:	
		National Herb Co-----	5175
		Relief, baby:	
		Byrne Drug Co-----	5626

Remedy, blood :	N. J. No.	Scallops :	N. J. No.
Cummings, F. P., Co-----	5684	Barrus, A-----	5477, 5478, 5488
compound :		Boulter, Charles-----	5405
Hammer's Sure Cure Co-----	5266	Carteret Fish Co-----	5409, 5467
De Witt's, Dr., liver, blood, and			5432, 5467
kidney remedy :		Claxton, Richard W-----	5656
Parker, W. J., Co-----	5240	Dixon, J., & Sons-----	5431
diphtheria :		Jackson Fish Co-----	5013
Greenhalgh Remedy Co-----	5546	Lawson, W. T-----	5480
hog :		Mason, P. B-----	5481
National Breeders Co-----	5016	Mears, A. H. G-----	5014
imperial :		Morehead City Sea Food	
Imperial Medicine Co-----	5893	Co-----	5013, 5410, 5430
pain :		Piner Bros-----	5482
Hite, S. P., Co-----	5015	Riggin, J. H., & Co-----	5406
Phuton kidney :		Star Fish Co-----	5479
Williams, Mastin L-----	5619	Sylvia, J. C., Jr-----	5411
rheumatic :		Wallace, Stanley-----	5483
Abbott Bros. Co-----	*5588		
Strange, H. M-----	5028	Shorts. See Feed.	
S. B. cough and consumption :		Shrimp :	
Blumauer-Frank Drug Co-----	5063	Sea Food Co-----	5426
strong, sure, safe, and speedy		Sirup, cane :	
stomach, liver, kidney and		Georgia Cane Product Co--	5078
rheumatism :		canker :	
Denn's Rheumatic Cure Co	5130	Greenhalgh Remedy Co--	5546
Victor, No. 6 compound :		cough :	
Victor Medicine Co-----	5124	Lafayette Co-----	5024
Victor, No. 19 compound :		Indian blood :	
Victor Medicine Co-----	5124	Hoeschler Bros-----	5018
Watkins female :		wild cherry cough :	
Watkins, J. R., Medical Co	5605	Japanese Remedy Co-----	5836
Renal tea. See Tea.		maple etta :	
Restorative nervine. See Nervine.		Johnson, B. L., & Co-----	*5982
Restorative tablets. See Tablets.		Reuter's :	
Reuter's sirup :		Barclay & Co-----	5647
Barclay & Co-----	5647	tamarind :	
Rheumatic cure. See Cure.		Puziello, Luccaro & Co--	5451
Rheumatic remedy. See Remedy.		Six prairie herbs. See Herbs.	
Rolled oats :		Skin salve. See Salve.	
C., R. I. & P. Ry. Co-----	5730	whitener, Palmer's :	
Root, granulated true unicorn :		Jacobs' Pharmacy Co-----	5598
Hillier's, R., Son Co-----	5762	Sloan's liniment :	
Royal baby's safety :		Sloan, Dr. Earl S-----	5659
Royal Mfg. Co-----	5453	Soap liniment. See Liniment.	
Rum, Jamaica :		Soap, vegetable :	
People's Distilling Co-----	5967	Fritch, J. A-----	5171
Rupture powder. See Powder.		vegetable wonder :	
S. B. cough and consumption remedy :		Sayman, Thomas M-----	5560
Blumauer-Frank Drug Co-----	5063	Soda, strawberry :	
St. Johannis drops. See Drops.		Tip Top Bottling Co-----	5069
Salad oil. See Oil.		Sodium salicylate tablets. See Tab-	
Salmon. See Fish.		lets.	
Salve, crown skin :		Solution citrate of magnesia. See	
Grace Medical Co-----	5501	Magnesia.	
healing :		intravenous :	
Sayman, Thomas M-----	5560	Bannerman, Wm., & Co--	5664
Sardines. See Fish.		Sore wash. See Wash.	
Sarsaparilla, Bristol's :		Specific, hog cholera :	
Lauman & Kemp-----	5822	Bigler, G. R., Co-----	5780
Sassafras, oil of. See Oil.		No. 3 :	
Sauce, tomato. See Tomato sauce.		Hilton's G. W., Specifics---	5558
Sauerkraut, canned :		Spirits of turpentine. See Turpen-	
Noble Bros-----	5296	tine.	
Sayman's healing salve :		Spring lamb. See Lamb.	
Sayman, Thomas M-----	5560	Spring water. See Water.	
vegetable wonder soap :		Stock, tomato. See Tomato Stock.	
Sayman, Thomas M-----	5560		

Stone root and gin:	N. J. No.
Weller, W. L., & Sons-----	5607
Strange's rheumatic remedy:	
Strange, H. M.-----	5028
Strawberry soda. <i>See</i> Soda.	
Strawberries:	
Wedoit Co.-----	5829
Strychnine, iron and quinine, elixir.	
<i>See</i> Elixir.	
Stuart's calcium wafer compound:	
Stuart, F. A., Co.-----	5149,
5163, 5164, 5194, 5554, 5655, 5980	
calcium wafers:	
Stuart, F. A., Co.-----	5557
Sugar, maple and cane:	
Northern Ohio Sirup &	
Manufacturing Co.-----	5052
Sulphur bitters. <i>See</i> Bitters.	
Sulphurro:	
Stewart, C. M. C., Sulphur	
Co.-----	*5594
Sunshine molasses dairy feed. <i>See</i>	
Feed.	
Swamp root:	
Kilmer, Dr., & Co.-----	5946
Sweet cider. <i>See</i> Cider.	
Sweet milk chocolate. <i>See</i> Chocolate.	
Sweet potatoes. <i>See</i> Potatoes.	
Sweet spirits of niter. <i>See</i> Niter.	
Sweet liquor, fluid extract, <i>See</i> Ex-	
tract.	
Sylax, Payne's:	
German Medicine Co.-----	5269
System tonic. <i>See</i> Tonic.	
Tablets, acetylsalicylic acid:	
Briggs, F. W., & Co.-----	5902
Import Drug Specialties.---	5218
Medlin Brokerage Co.-----	5620
creavita:	
Inter-American Pharmacal	
Corp.-----	5120
heroin hydrochlorid:	
Gould, Geo. H., & Son.---	5742
kidney:	
Watkins, J. R., Medical	
Co.-----	5605
kidney and bladder:	
Becker, Dr., Medicine Co.---	5663
mountain rose tonic:	
Springsteen Medicine Co.---	5586
Navaun's, Dr., kidney:	
Botanic Drug Co.-----	5131
restorative, "Fountain of	
Health":	
Sharpe & Dohme.-----	5126
sodium salicylate:	
Probst, P. T., Co.-----	5928
triturate calomel and soda:	
Probst, P. T., Co.-----	5928
triturate nitroglycerin:	
Probst, P. T., Co.-----	5928
Tamarind sirup. <i>See</i> Sirup.	
Tankage. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Tart and pie filler. <i>See</i> Pie and	
tart filler.	
Taylor's horehound balsam:	
Taylor Drug & Chemical	
Co.-----	5214

Tea:	N. J. No.
Garfield Tea Co.-----	5670
Carter's, Dr. K. & B.:	
Wells, S. C., & Co.-----	5904
renal:	
Jackson, B. F., & Co.-----	5929
Temperine:	
Laevison, A. M., & Co.---	5434, 5443
Texas wonder, Hall's:	
Hall, E. W.-----	5957
Tincture, iodine:	
Affleck, P. G.-----	5177
Arth, Joseph F., & Co.-----	5622
Hines, R. Clifford.-----	5875
O'Donnell's Pharmacy.---	5019
Peraza, Domingo.-----	5449
Probst, P. T., Co.-----	5928
Tomato conserve:	
American Conserve Co.---	5525
Gross, Ignatius, Co.-----	5525
Independent Packing Co.---	5525
Vecchi, Luigi, & Co.-----	5377
ketchup:	
Alart & McQuire.-----	5597
Colter, A. W., Canning Co.---	5047
Harbauer Co.-----	5609
Lewis Packing Co.-----	5071
Naboth Vineyards.-----	5137,
5637, 5907	
Nonpareil Pickle Works.---	5665
Purity Preserving Co.-----	5976
paste:	
Biondi, G. J., Co.-----	5694
Italian Importing Co.-----	5669
Roncoroni, George.-----	5571
Taormina, V., & Co.-----	5782
pulp:	
Andrews Packing Co.-----	5109
Andrews, W. P.-----	5427
Baltimore Canning Co.-----	5939
Booth Packing Co.-----	5299, 5424
Cooke, Shanawolf Co.-----	5454,
5461, 5471	
Delson, E. I.-----	5472
Hartlove Packing Co.-----	5073
Hearn, J. Frank.-----	5751
Kidwell, A. E., & Co.---	5533, 5534
Ladoga Canning Co.---	5112, *5527
Mantik Packing Co.-----	5403,
5437, 5770	
Potts & Kaufmann.-----	5807, 5808
Redden, G. T., & Co.-----	5613
Rider Packing Co.-----	5621,
5765, 5914	
Roberts Bros.-----	5349
Scottsburg Canning Co.---	5915,
5983	
Sisler, J. D., Co.-----	5828
Spindler, V. G.-----	5193
Williams Bros. Co.-----	5215,
5216, 5312	
puree:	
Page, Thomas, Canning Co.---	5653
sauce:	
Valliant, W. H., & Bro.---	5445
Webster, W., & Co.-----	5775
Windy Hill Packing Co.---	5799

Tomatoes—Continued. stock :	N. J. No.	Vermouth :	N. J. No.
Greenabaum & Bros-----	5040	Venetian Distilling Co-----	5817
Tomatoes, canned :		Veronica spring water. <i>See</i> Water.	
Applegarth, Wm. F-----	5716	Victor injection. <i>See</i> Injection.	
Arbuckles Co-----	5278	Victor remedies. <i>See</i> Remedy.	
Baker, C. W., Sons-----	5374, 5704	Vinegar :	
Booth Packing Co-----	5486, 5754, 5755	Allegan Cider & Vinegar Co-----	5338, 5753
Bruceville Canning Co-----	5386	Banner Vinegar Co-----	5833, 5841, 5842
Hartlove Packing Co-----	5574	Benton Fruit Products Co-----	5391, 5393, 5394, 5397, 5398, 5399, 5400, 5401, 5407
Hubbard, Oliver W-----	5725	Brocton Fruit Products Co-----	5263, 5905, 5984
Kamman, J. H., Co-----	5302	Cumberland Valley Fruit Product Co-----	5236
Langrall, J., & Bro-----	5414, 5436, 5773, 5818	Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co-----	5132, 5169, 5555, 5600
Lednum, J. Frank-----	5624	Gist-Leo Vinegar Co-----	5086, 5505, 5539, 5636, 5783, 5786, 5803
Levin's, S. H. Sons-----	5350	Gutekunst, O. J., Fruit Products Co-----	5382, 5935, 5953
Little Bay Ice Co-----	5324	Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co-----	5650
Noble Bros-----	5296	Hughes, R. M., & Co-----	5900
Paver, J. M., Co-----	5313	Jewett, F. E., & Co-----	5941
Powell, J. O-----	5718	Kinney Cider Co-----	5801
Preston Canning Co-----	5419	Kinney Cider & Vinegar Co-----	5197
Roberts Bros-----	5412, 5819	Kuehne, Otto, Preserving Co-----	5079, 5080
Robinson, W. E., & Co-----	5328, 5354, 5378, 5718	L. C. Mercantile Co-----	5166
Sisk, A. W., & Son-----	5787	Libby, McNeil & Libby-----	5413
Stevens-----	5293	Monarch Vinegar Works--	5654, 5758
Wagner, Martin, Co-----	5625	Price & Lucas Cider & Vine- gar Co-----	5076
Waterview Packing Co-----	5355, 5704, 5950	Robinson Cider & Vinegar Co-----	5371, 5372, 5373, 5376, 5380, 5720
Webster-Butterfield Co-----	5337, 5806	Security Trust Co-----	5387, 5388, 5390, 5917
strained :		Sheehan Bros-----	5369
Fort Stanwix Canning Co-----	5027	Swift & Co-----	5422
Tonic, anti hog cholera :		Wallace - McLean Vinegar Co-----	5096, 5651, 5657, 5678, 5687, 5689, 5691, 5892, 6000
Bigler, G. R., Co-----	5780	Williams Bros. Co-----	5387, 5388, 5390
cow :		Woods Bros. Co-----	5719
National Breeders Co-----	5016	Vitalizer No. 200-----	5820
fever, old Indian :		La Franco Medical Co-----	5820
Walker Co-----	5781	Vodka. <i>See</i> Brandy.	
M. I. S. T. No. 2 nerve :		Wafers, calcium :	
M. I. S. T. Co-----	5898	Stuart, F. A., Co-----	5557
Murray's infallible system :		ice :	
M. I. S. T. Co-----	5890	Independent Biscuit Co-----	5579
tablets. <i>See</i> Tablets.		Walker's dead shot colic cure :	
Treatment, combination :		Walker Co-----	5781
La Franco Medical Co-----	5820	Walnuts. <i>See</i> Nuts.	
Tubercleclide :		Wash, sore, Owen's wonderful :	
Tubercleclide Co-----	*5616	Sore Wash and Eye Lotion Co-----	5023
Turmeric root :		Water, Cayuga natural medicated spring :	
Ransom, L. E., Co-----	5283	Baldwin, Lucius, & Son----	5618
Turpentine, spirits of :			
Dill Medicine Co-----	5083		
Tweed's brand pure malt whisky. <i>See</i> Whisky.			
liniment :			
Davis, W. L-----	5536		
Unicorn root. <i>See</i> Root.			
Urol :			
Standard Chemical Co-----	5085		
Vanilla. <i>See</i> Extract.			
Vegetable liniment. <i>See</i> Liniment.			
Vegetable soap. <i>See</i> Soap.			
Vegetables, canned :			
MacVeagh, Franklin, & Co-----	5341		
Noble Bros-----	5296		

Water—Continued.	N. J. No.	Watkins female remedy:	N. J. No.
constitution :		Watkins, J. R., Medical Co.	5605
Demby, Stephen-----	5530	Watkins kidney tablets:	
crazy :		Watkins, J. R., Medical Co.	5605
Crazy Well Water Co.----	5415,	Watkins vegetable anodyne Hniment:	
	5685, 5709	Watkins, J. R., Medical Co.	5605
Hamby's genuine :		Wheat bran. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Dawson Salts & Water Co.---	5629	middlings. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Buffalo Lithia Springs		shorts. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Water Co.-----	5889	Whisky, Tweed's brand pure malt :	
Coppahaunk Lithia Springs		Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.---	5111
Co.-----	5107	White Beaver's cough cream :	
Sander, Enno, Mineral		Spence-McCord Drug Co.---	5599
Water Co.-----	5292	wonder worker :	
Sander, Enno, Seltzer &		Spence-McCord Drug Co.---	5599
Soda Co.-----	5502	White fish. <i>See</i> Fish.	
Lithiated Mount Clemens aperient :		White groats. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Meyer, John-----	5757	Wild cherry cider. <i>See</i> Cider.	
mineral :		cough sirup. <i>See</i> Sirup.	
Allouez Mineral Spring Co.	5416	Wine :	
Colfax Bottling Works----	5942	Catalano, Cosimo-----	5037
Crazy Well Water Co.----	5671	Malaga type, sweetened :	
mineral, Pastillo natural :		Prince, A., & Son-----	5498
Ferran & Dapena-----	5250	Wintergreen oil. <i>See</i> Oil.	
Romaguera, Jose-----	5206	Witch hazel oil. <i>See</i> Oil.	
mineral spring :		Wonder worker, White Beaver's :	
Benscot Mineral Spring Co.	5816	Spence-McCord Drug Co.---	5599
Bethesda Mineral Spring Co	*5906	Wool fat, anhydrous :	
natural Gibson well :		Hilton Chemical Co.-----	5148,
Crazy Well Water Co.----	5685		5162, 5172, 5186, 5652
spring :		hydrous :	
Hampton Springs Co.-----	5100	Hilton Chemical Co.-----	5148,
Veronica Medicinal Springs			5172, 5186, 5187
Water Co.-----	5232	Western Biological Supply	
West Baden Springs Water		Co.-----	5951
Co.-----	5913		

